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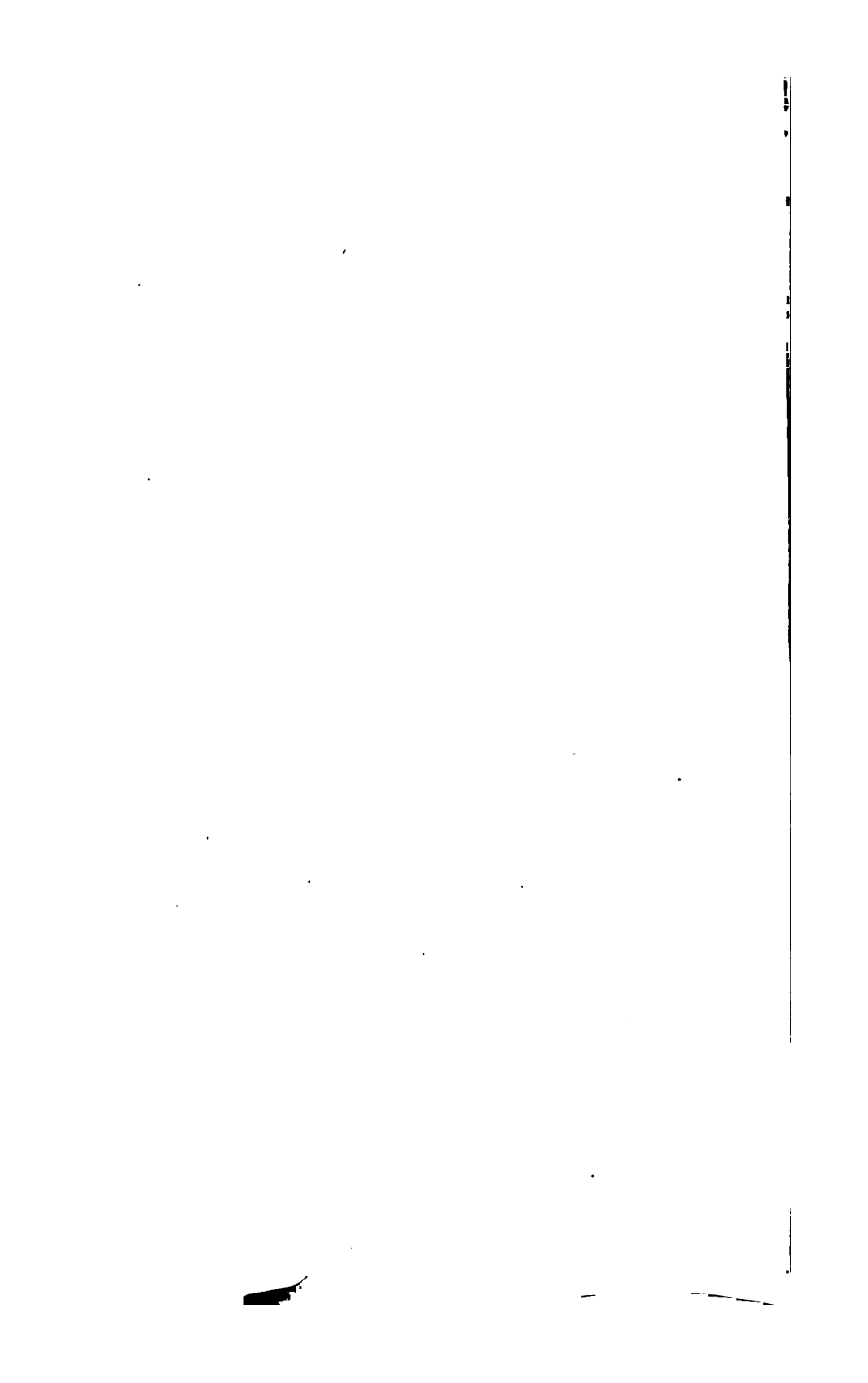
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A SUMMARY
OF
FRENCH GRAMMAR,

FOR THE USE OF

The Gentlemen Cadets

OF

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
SANDHURST.

BY HENRI MARILLIER,

FRENCH MASTER IN THAT INSTITUTION.

THIRD EDITION



LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
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548.

P R E F A C E.

THIS little work, of which the third edition is now presented to the public, was not originally intended for publication, but was printed for the use of the junior classes of the establishment at which the author is one of the French masters. His object was to present to the learner, in as concise a manner as is consistent with clearness, the accidents of the language, introducing, as occasion offered, some of the most essential rules of the syntax, and adding under each head exercises sufficiently copious to insure the perfect understanding of the rule exemplified. In this object he trusts he has succeeded, as although the two preceding editions have been chiefly confined to the use of the Royal Military College, still the book has been adopted by several of the author's friends in different institutions, both public and private.

Typographical accuracy, the want of which too

often disfigures elementary works and embarrasses the student, has been carefully attended to.

With these few observations, and confident that no pupil will be discouraged by the *size* of the volume, the author now sends it forth in hopes it may be found generally useful.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
December 1840.

EXPLANATION OF THE MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

m. masculine.

f. feminine.

s. singular.

pl. plural.

s. t. simple tense.

c. t. compound tense.

* denotes that the word under which it is placed, is not to be expressed in French

— denotes that the word under which it is placed, is the same in French as in English.

art. article, to be expressed in French, though not used in English

h. denotes that the word after which it is placed begins with *h aspirate*; in all not thus marked, the *h* is mute.

() words enclosed within parentheses are expressed by the French word or words beneath.

A SUMMARY OF FRENCH GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. GRAMMAR is the art which teaches us to make use of words correctly in speaking or writing ; it is divided into four branches : Orthography, Prosody, Etymology, and Syntax.

§ 2. *Orthography* teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the method of spelling, or combining them in words. The French alphabet has twenty-five letters : *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.* Of these *a, e, i, o, u, y,* are called vowels, the rest consonants.

Besides the marks of Punctuation, which are the same in French as in English, there are the *apostrophe* ('), which is a comma above the line, marking the place where a vowel has been left out, as *l'homme*, the man ; the *diæresis* ("), which is put over one vowel to separate it from another vowel with which it would otherwise unite and form but one sound, as *haïr*, to hate ; the *hyphen* (-), used to join two words, as *avons-nous*, have we ; the *cedilla* (¸), a small mark put under *c* (ç), denoting that it has the sound of *s* before *a, o, u,* as *garçon*, boy ; and three accents, the *acute* ('), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (^), used to denote the

various sounds of the vowel over which they are placed ; the *grave accent* is also used to distinguish a word over which it is placed, from another word spelt in the same manner ; as *ou*, or ; *où*, where.

§ 3. *Prosody* means *Pronunciation*, that is to say, the using of the proper *sound* and the employing of a due *length of time* in uttering syllables and words. As the sounds of letters and syllables vary greatly according to circumstances, few correct rules can be laid down on this subject ; Prosody therefore as well as Orthography must be acquired by a practice of reading and writing ; observing carefully the combination of letters of which each word is composed, and the manner in which it is pronounced.

§ 4. *Etymology* treats of the different sorts of words of which a language is composed, of the various forms which they assume, and of their derivation.

§ 5. *Syntax* teaches the connexion of words with one another and the order in which they are to be placed in sentences.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

A-mi, hà-te, te-nir, é-té, mo-dè-le, tè-te, i-mi-té, é-co-le, cô-te, ver-tu, jeu-ne, jeû-ne, sou-pe, an-ge, am-bi-gu, en-cre, em-ploi, in-gé-nu, im-pie, plein, sein, on-gle, om-bre, trom-pé, Ver-dun, par-fum, ga-gea, ai-gu, ai-de, na-geais, fai-ble, aî-né, pa-raî-tre, fo-lie, au-ro-re, au-teur, mar-teau, jam-be, mem-bre, en-ten-dre, im-po-li, sym-bo-le, pi-geon, bal, ba-bel, bur-les-que, cal-cul, cro-co-di-le, ce-ci, cé-ci-té, cer-ceau, cy-près, chat, che-val, cher-cher, chu-te, Dé-da-le, din-don, gai, go-gue-nard, geai, gé-né-ral, gens, gin-gem-bre, ha-che, hê-ros, hon-te, haut, ha-bit, her-be, lié-ro-i-ne, heu-reux, jus, ja-mais, jou-jou, kan-gu-rou, ki-os-que, la-té-ral, lé-gis-la-teur, bail, som-meil, marme-la-de, mo-ment, mur-mu-re, mys-tè-re, Ni-ni-ve, pour-pre, quai, qua-li-té, ques-ti-on, é-qui-vo-que, rare-té, rom-pre, cour-roux, sai-son, sot-ti-se, sup-po-sez, sé-dui-sant, tac-ti-que, to-ta-li-té, bas-ti-on, thé-â-tre, thé-o-lo-gi-que, thè-me, thon, thym, val-ve, ver-ve, vi-

va-ci-té, ax-e, sex-e, A-lex-an-dre, ex-au-cer (*gz*), ex-il (*gz*), soix-an-te (*ss*), Aiz (*ss*), dix-neuf (*z*), zé-nith, zô-ne, zig-zag, ré-gi-on, con-ti-nent, ro-sée, so-leil, trou-peau, pru-den-ce, é-pée, cha-peau, ai-ma-ble, cam-pa-gne, vin, sa-tin, gar-çon.

PART THE FIRST.

§ 6. There are nine sorts of words, or parts of speech : the Noun, Adjective, Article, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

A **NOUN** is the name of any person or thing, which has either a substantial or an ideal existence.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word expressing the quality of a Noun.

An **ARTICLE** is a word prefixed to a Noun to show that it is taken in a determinate sense.

A **PRONOUN** is a word which is substituted for a Noun to avoid its too frequent repetition.

A **VERB** is a word which expresses the action or the state of persons or things ; it has moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. The subject of a Verb, is that which does the action, or is in the state expressed by the verb ; the regimen is that to which the action is done, and may be either *direct* or *indirect*.

An **ADVERB** is a word which is joined to a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb, to express its manner or circumstances.

A **PREPOSITION** is prefixed to the word which it governs, and serves to mark the relation between words.

A **CONJUNCTION** serves to connect words or sentences.

An **INTERJECTION** is a word which serves to express some sudden emotion of the soul.

OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

§ 7. (Repeat the definition of a Noun, § 6.) Nouns are divided into *Proper* and *Common*. A Noun is called *Proper* if it designate one individual of a class,

Common if it designate equally all the individuals of a class.

§ 8. The French language has only two *Genders*, the *Masculine* and the *Feminine*; therefore every Noun, whether it be the name of an animate or inanimate being, must be either Masculine or Feminine.

§ 9. A Noun has two *Numbers*, the *Singular* and the *Plural*; it is in the Singular when it means *one* person or thing; in the Plural when it means *two or more* persons or things. This difference of number is generally shown by the termination.

§ 10. (Repeat the definition of an Adjective, § 6.)

RULE.—An Adjective agrees in *gender* and *number* with the *noun* whose quality it expresses.

As the same Adjective may express the quality of different Nouns which may be of the masculine or feminine gender, and in the singular or plural number, it has various terminations to mark its agreement; as, *un homme poli*, a polite man, *une femme polie*, a polite woman; *des hommes polis*, polite men, *des femmes polies*, polite women.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

§ 11. The plural of nouns and adjectives is usually formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *maison*, house, *maisons*, houses.

Fields. Armies. Brave soldiers. Great men.
champ armée — soldat grand homme
Bound books. His daughters are tall and
relié 2 livre 1 ses fille sont grande et
handsome.
belle.

§ 12. Nouns and adjectives which end in the singular in *s*, *x*, or *z*, are the same in the plural; as, *le nez*, the nose, *les nez*, the noses.

His sons are happy. Those men are lazy.
ses fils sont heureux ces paresseux

Those partridges are very lean.

ces perdrix très-maigre.

§ 13. Nouns and adjectives which end in the singular in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, add *x* to form the plural; as, *chapeau*, hat, *chapeaux*, hats.

Except *bleu*, blue; *mou*, soft; *trou*, hole; *clou*, nail; *fou*, fool; *filou*, pickpocket; *licou*, halter; *sou*, penny; *verrou*, bolt, and a few others, which take *s* to form the plural.

Magnificent tombs. Deep holes. Fine jewels.
magnifique 2 tombeau 1 profond 2 1 beau bijou
 Dexterous pickpockets. New taxes. Pretty
adroit 2 1 nouveau impôt joli
 playthings. Foreign birds. He bought some large
joujou étranger 2 oiseau 1 il acheta de grand
 nails and three bolts of iron.
et trois de fer

§ 14. Nouns and adjectives which end in the singular in *al*, or *ail*, change this termination into *aux*; as, *cheval*, horse; *chevaux*, horses.

Except *bal*, ball (dance); *carnaval*, carnival; *régal*, feast; *attirail*, train (equipage); *détail*, detail; *épouvantail*, scarecrow; *éventail*, fan; *gouvernail*, rudder; *poitrail*, breast of a horse; *portail*, portal; *sérail*, seraglio, which take *s* to form the plural; and several adjectives in *al* which have no plural.

General officers. Ferocious animals. Fine fans.
— 2 officier 1 féroce 2 — 1
 Irremediable evils. The victories of those generals.
— 2 mal 1 les victoire ces —
 The corals of those seas. The details of those affairs.
les corail mer les — affaire
 The rudders of those boats. The portals of those
les bateau
 churches. The southern climates. His fiery
église méridional 2 climat 1 ses fougueux 2
 horses.
cheval 1

§ 15. The following nouns are quite irregular in the

formation of their plural: *ail*, garlic, pl. *aulx*; *bétail*, cattle, pl. *bestiaux*; *œil*, eye, pl. *yeux*; *ciel*, heaven, pl. *cieux*; *aieul*, grandfather, pl. *aieux*, ancestors, and *aieuls*, grandfathers. The pronoun *tout*, all, makes in the pl. m. *tous*.

The actions of my ancestors. Their eyes were
 — *mes* *leurs* *étaient*
 blue. The eye of God beholds us (from the height
bleu l' Dieu voit 2 nous 1 du haut
 of the) heavens. All the sailors of all the vessels of
des les matelot vaisseau
 the British navy. His two grandfathers have
la Anglaise 2 marine 1 ses deux ont
 filled the first offices of the state.
rempli les première charge de l'état.

PROMISCUOUS.

The pictures of those painters are very fine. The
les tableau ces peintre sont très-beau
 works of those architects delight the eyes of all
travail architecte charment les
 beholders. The palaces (of the) kings. He ascended
les spectateur palais des roi il monta
 (into the) heavens. The woods of those countries are
aux bois ces pays sont
 very extensive. In that country the winter lasts four
étendu dans ce l'hiver dure quatre
 months. The English troops are very brave. His
mois Anglaise 2 troupe 1 ses
 friends are unfortunate. The seraglios (of the) sultan
ami malheureux les du —
 and of the Dey of Algiers. (There were) two balls.
et — d'Alger il y eut deux
 The fine horses (of the) Swedish dragoons. They
cheval des Suédois 2 dragon 1 Ils
 asked if those great preparations were destined
demandèrent ces préparatif étaient destiné
 against his ancient and faithful allies. A bridge of
contre ses ancien fidèle allié un pont
 boats. The northern countries. All the coast was
bateau septentrional 2 pays 1 toute la côte était

covered with men, arms, horses, and chariots in
couverte d' d'arme de cheval de — en
 motion: it was a confused noise like that
mouvement c'était un confus 2 bruit 1 semblable à celui
 (of the) waves when Neptune excites the black tempests.

des flot quand — excite les noire tempête
 Streams of blood flowed on all sides. She
des ruisseau de sang coulaient de toute part elle
 filled with her complaints the woods and the
remplit de ses gémissement bois

mountains; she forgot the garlands of flowers
montagne oubliâ guirlande fleur
 (with which) she adorned her beautiful flaxen tresses.

dont ornait ses 1 blond 3 cheveu 2
 A cloud of arrows darkened the air; meanwhile
une nuée trait obscurcit l' — cependant
 Philoctetes, walking with slow steps, and holding in
Philoctète marchant à lent 2 pas 1 tenant
 his hands the arrows of Hercules, advanced (to the)
ses les flèche d'Hercule s'avança au
 assistance of Nestor.

secours —

OF THE FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 16. Every adjective ends in the feminine in *e* (mute).

If an adjective end in the masculine in *e* (mute) its feminine is the same; if it do not end in *e* (mute) add this letter to make it feminine; as, *poli*, m. *polie*, f. polite.

His house is too small. That nation is barbarous. She is very skilful. That house is well situated.
sa f. est trop petit cette — f. barbare elle très-habile cette bien situé
 This mountain is steep. His disposition was cold and severe.
cette montagne f. escarpé son humeur f. était froid et sévère

§ 17. Adjectives which end in the masculine in *f*

change this letter into *v*, and those which end in *x* change it into *s*, and add *e* to form their feminine; as, *neuf*, m. *neuve*, f. new; *heureux*, m. *heureuse*, f. happy.

A new thought. A virtuous woman.
une neuf 2 *pensée* f. 1 *une vertueux* 2 *femme* 1
 A shameful action. Those persons are active.
une honteux 2 — f. 1 *ces personne* f. *sont actif*
 His manners are natural. A delightful valley.
ses manière f. *naïf* *une délicieux* 2 *vallée* f. 1

§ 18. Adjectives which end in the masculine in *el*, *eil*, *ien*, *on*, *et*, double the final consonant and add *e* to form their feminine; as, *cruel*, m. *cruelle*, f. cruel. In the same manner are formed the feminine of the adjectives, *bas*, low; *cas*, hoarse; *épais*, thick; *gentil*, genteel; *gras*, fat; *gros*, big; *las*, weary; *métis*, mongrel; *nul*, none; *sot*, silly.

This meat is very good, but too fat. The
cette viande f. *très-bon mais trop* *les*
 laws of Draco were cruel and bloody. An ancient
loi f. *Dracon étaient* *sanguinaire* *une ancien*
 custom. A low room. A silly undertaking.
coutume f. *une* 2 *chambre* f. 1 *une* *entreprise* f.
 His memory (will be) immortal. A hoarse voice.
sa mémoire f. *sera* *immortel* *une* 2 *voix* f. 1
 A fat cow. The ancient republics. A thick
une 2 *vache* 1 *les* *république* f. *une* 2
 smoke. A mortal wound.
fumée f. 1 *une mortel* 2 *blessure* f. 1.

§ 19. Adjectives which end in the masculine in *eur* generally change *r* into *s* and add *e* to form their feminine: however those which express comparison only add *e*; as, *trompeur*, m. *trompeuse*, f. deceitful; *meilleur*, m. *meilleure*, f. better. Some change *eur* into *eresse*, and those which are derived from the Latin generally change *eur* into *rice*. This rule applies to many nouns ending in *eur* which have also a feminine.

A deceitful appearance. He seduces
une trompeur 2 *apparence* f. 1 *il séduit*

by his fawning manners. The best part of
par ses flatteur 2 *manière* f. 1 *la meilleur* partie f.
 that book. The exterior walls of those
ce livre les extérieur 2 *muraille* f. 1
 buildings. A celebrated actor. A celebrated actress.
bâtiment un célèbre 2 *acteur* 1 *une* 2 1

§ 20. The following five adjectives have two masculine forms; the first is used before a noun masculine beginning with a consonant, the second before a vowel or *h* mute: *beau* or *bel*, fine; *nouveau* or *nouvel*, new; *vieux* or *vieil*, old; *fou* or *fol*, mad; *mou* or *mol*, soft; the feminine is formed from the second masculine by doubling the final consonant and adding *e*.

An old gown. A new custom. A fine man.
une robe f. *une coutume* f. *un homme*
 A fine woman. It is a very foolish story.
une femme c'est une très-fou *histoire* f.

§ 21. The following adjectives are entirely irregular in their manner of forming the feminine: *blanc*, m. *blanche* f. white; *franc*, *franche*, frank; *sec*, *sèche*, dry; *frais*, *fraîche*, fresh; *grec*, *grecque*, Greek; *turc*, *turque*, Turkish; *public*, *publique*, public; *long*, *longue*, long; *bénin*, *bénigne*, benign; *malin*, *maligne*, malignant; *faux*, *fausse*, false; *doux*, *douce*, sweet; *roux*, *rousse*, reddish; *favori*, *favorite*, favourite; *jumeau*, *jumelle*, twin; *traître*, *traîtresse*, treacherous.

The Greek navy. That story is false.
la 2 *marine* f. 1 *cette histoire* f. *est*
 I have bought a white hat and my sister
j'ai acheté un 2 *chapeau* m. 1 *ma sœur*
 wears a white scarf. The white rose is my
porte une 2 *écharpe* f. 1 *la* 2 — f. 1 *ma*
 favourite flower, it has so sweet a smell.
 2 *fleur* f. 1 *elle a si* 3 4 *une* 1 *odeur* f. 2
 That young lady is my twin sister. The public
cette jeune demoiselle ma 2 1 *l'* 2
 opinion. His temper is mild.
 — f. 1 *son humeur* f. *doux*.

PROMISCUOUS.

That man is very learned. That girl is amiable.
cet savant cette fille aimable
 She was so bashful. A very unfortunate undertaking.
était si honteux une malheureux f.
 She has always been his favourite. The Swedes are
a toujours été sa favori Suédois sont
 well made, robust, nimble, capable of supporting the
bien fait robuste agile — soutenir
 greatest labours, full of pride, rather brave than
plus grand travail m. plein fierté plus — qu'
 industrious. Near an old tower. The long
industrieux Auprès d'une tour f. les
 nights. His bad fortune and the victorious
nuit f. sa mauvais — f. les victorieux 2
 arms of his enemy. His majestic and vene-
arme f. 1 son ennemi sa majestueux 2 —
 rable countenance expressed the most profound in-
 — 3 *figure f. 1 exprimait la plus profond —*
 dignation.
 — f.

OF THE ARTICLE.

§ 22. (Repeat the definition of an Article, § 6.)
 There is in French only one Article, it is *le*, m. s. the,
 which becomes *la*, f. s.; *les*, m. and f. pl.

RULE.—The article always agrees in gender and
 number with the noun to which it belongs, and if there
 are several nouns, it must be repeated before each and
 agree with each. Example: *Le père, la mère, et les*
enfants, the father, mother, and children.

The day.	The night.	The days.	The nights.
<i>jour m.</i>	<i>nuit f.</i>		
The horse.	The horses.	The woman.	The cause
<i>cheval</i>		<i>femme</i>	— f.
and the effects.	I saw yesterday the king, queen,		
<i>effet</i>	<i>Je vis hier</i>	<i>roi</i>	<i>reine</i>

and princes. The soldiers and sailors whom you
 — *soldat matelot que vous*
 saw yesterday. The trees and flowers of our gar-
vâtes arbre m. fleur f. nos jar-
 dens. The errors and prejudices of those men.
din erreur f. préjugé ces homme
 The sun, moon, and stars are the glory of
soleil m. lune f. étoile f. sont gloire f.
 nature.
 art. — f.

§ 23. When the prepositions *de*, *of*, and *à*, *to*, are used with the article, *de le* becomes *du*, *of the*, and *à le* becomes *au*, *to the*, provided the word to which they are joined begin with a consonant; *de les* and *à les* are always changed into *des*, *of the*, and *aux*, *to the*; this is called *contraction* of the article.*

There is no contraction of *de la* and *à la*.

EXAMPLES. *Du cheval*, of the horse; *au chien*, to the dog; *des chevaux*, of the horses; *aux chiens*, to the dogs; *de la maison*, of the house; *à la chaise*, to the chair.

Of the book. To the dog. From the window.
livre chien fenêtre f.
 To the river. From the houses. To the chairs.
rivière f.

The plants of the gardens, the animals of the forests,
plante f. jardin m. — m. forêt f.
 the minerals of the earth, and the meteors of the sky.
 — m. *terre f. météore m. ciel m.*

§ 24. If the singular word to which *le* or *la* is joined begin with a vowel or an *h* mute, the vowel of the article is dropped and an apostrophe is put (*l'*); this is called *elision*; as, *l'âme* for *la âme*, the soul; *l'homme* for *le homme*, the man.

The soul of man. The history of
âme f. art. homme histoire f. art.
 Spain. The love of glory. The four sea-
Espagne f. amour m. art. gloire f. quatre sai-

* The prepositions *de* and *à*, as well as the article, are to be repeated before each noun which they govern.

sons of the year. The hope of success.
son f. année f. espérance f. art. succès m.
 The French artillery. The lily is the emblem
Français 2 artillerie f. 1 lis m. emblème m.
 of innocence. I prefer spring to
art. — f. Je préfère art. printemps m. art.
 summer, autumn, and winter.
été m. automne m. hiver m.

§ 25. If the pronoun *tout*, all, be used with a noun, it prevents the contraction of the preposition and article, because it must be placed between them; as, *de tous les écoliers*, of all the scholars; *à toute la ville*, to the whole town.

Of all the men. To all the virtues. The relation of all the circumstances of my life (would be)
cit m. circonstance f. ma vie serait
 very long. We spoke to all the brothers of the
— nous parlâmes frère
 queen. More or less of pain is the lot of
plus ou moins peine partage m.
 (every body).
tout le monde.

§ 26. The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an* is rendered in French by *un*, m. *une*, f.; this word is properly a numeral adjective and means *one*; but used in this sense it may be called the Indefinite Article, though there is really in French but one Article, *le, la, les*.

A man and a woman. A chair and a table.
chaise f. — f.
 She has a good pear. Take a glass of wine.
elle a poire f. prenez verre m. vin
 (I shall have) a fine house. I have written to a
J'aurai maison f. J'ai écrit
 friend.
ami m.

§ 27. When a Noun is used in a partitive sense in English, that is, having before it *some*, or *any*, ex-

pressed or understood, we use the preposition and article *du, de la, de l', or des*, according to the gender and number of the noun; but if an adjective come before the noun, *de* or *d'* only is to be used in the same sense.

EXAMPLES. Some fruit and flowers, *du fruit et des fleurs*; some good wine, *de bon vin*; rich presents, *de riches présents*.

Give me some bread and butter. Put some
Donnez-moi pain m. beurre m. mettez
 oil and vinegar in the salad. Have you
huile f. vinaigre m. dans salade f. avez-
 any ink and pens? We had some fine peaches
encre f. plumes f. avions pêche f.
 in our gardens. Give me some cherries, apples, and
nos jardin. cerise f. pomme f.
 plums. I have found none among the inhabitants
prune f. je ai 2 trouvé 3 n' 1 parmi habitant
 but good citizens and brave soldiers. (You must have)
que citoyen — il vous faut
 good dogs to guard your flocks. We have
chien pour garder vos troupeau avons
 to-day more important cares.
aujourd'hui 2 — 3 soin m. 1

§ 28. Nouns preceded by a word of quantity require only the preposition *de* before them, unless taken in a definite sense: as, many people think so, *beaucoup de gens pensent ainsi*; he has so much kindness, *il a tant de bonté*.

EXCEPTION. The word of quantity *bien*, much or many, is always followed by the article; as, that man has much wit, *cet homme a bien de l'esprit*.

Many strangers hastened from Constantino-
beaucoup accouraient —
 ple. There are few kings who know how to seek
*il y a peu sachent * chercher*
 true glory. I had never seen (so much) money.
art. n'avais jamais vu tant
 So many victories had given to the Swedes a great
tant avaient donné Suédois

confidence. The heroic devotion of a small
confiance f. 2 *dévouement m.* 1
 number of friends. A multitude of shrubs of
 — *f.* *arbrisseau m.*
 every kind. It is many years since we
espèce f. *Il y a bien année f. que nous avons*
 left Paris. We have (too many) cares. We
quitté — *avons trop soin m.*
 have no more hay for the horses. A great quantity
n'avons plus foin *quantité f.*
 of snow has fallen. She has many talents.
est tombée a bien —

§ 29. There are other words besides the article in which elision of the final vowel takes place. The only vowels subject to elision are *a, e, i*.

Elision of *a* occurs only in the words *la*, the, and *la*, her, before a vowel or *h* mute.

Elision of *e* occurs in *le*, the; *le*, him; *je*, I; *me*, me; *te*, thee; *se*, himself; *de*, of; *ne*, not; *ce*, that; *que*, that; and generally in the compounds of *que*, before a vowel or *h* mute.

Elision of *i* occurs only in *si*, if, before *il*, he, or *ils*, they.

EXAMPLES. *Il l'aime* for *il la aime*, he loves her; *elle l'aime* for *elle le aime*, she loves him; *s'il m'estime* for *si il me estime*, if he esteems me.

I love him. He loves her. The mind.

Je aime 2 le 1 aime 2 la 1 esprit m.

Of the history. From the east. The expedition

histoire f. orient — f.

of Algiers. I excite universal admiration. The

Alger — art. universel 2 — f. 1

king has promoted thee to the bishopric. He esteems

a 2 promu 3 1 évêché m. estime 2

me. He dresses himself. That was a fine action.

1 habille 2 1 était — f.

What has he said of the piece of gold which she

que a-t-il dit pièce f. or que elle

gave him? Although he thinks. If he come.

donna 2 lui 1 quoique pense vient

Since he knows that they can do it if they
puisque sait ils peuvent faire 2 le 1
 please.
veulent.

PROMISCUOUS.

He distributed money in all the villages. They made
distribua argent — m. on fit
 the calculation of all the vessels which
dénombrement m. vaisseau m. qui
 could perform that voyage. The swords and
pouvaient faire ce — m. épée f.
 guns of all the (foot soldiers) and the helmets of
fusil m. fantassin casque m.
 all the (horse soldiers). We find (everywhere) con-
cavalier on trouve partout con-
 tented hearts and cheerful countenances.
tent 2 cœur m. 1 gai 2 visage m. 1

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 30. Adjectives have *three degrees of Comparison*; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

An adjective is in the *Positive* degree when it simply expresses the quality of a noun without any increase or diminution; as, *bon*, good; *mauvais*, bad.

This pear is ripe. This story is amusing.
cette poire f. mûr histoire f. amusant
 A charming woman. A rich man. A superb
charmant riche 2 1 superbe 2
 castle.
château m. 1.

§ 31. An adjective is in the *Comparative* degree when it indicates the quality of one thing contrasted with that of another; and as the one may be either *equal*, or *superior*, or *inferior* to the other in the quality ascribed to it, there are three kinds of *Comparative*, that of *equality*, of *superiority*, and of *inferiority*.

To form the Comparative of Equality, *aussi*, *as*, is put before the adjective.

To form the Comparative of Superiority, *plus*, more, is put before the adjective.

To form the Comparative of Inferiority, *moins*, less, is put before the adjective.

The word *than*, or *as*, following the Comparative in English, is translated by the conjunction *que*, which is put in the same place as the corresponding English word.

EXAMPLES. He is as learned as his brother, *il est aussi savant que son frère*; my father is richer than your friend, *mon père est plus riche que votre ami*.

There are only three adjectives which have an irregular way of forming their Comparatives; they are,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.
<i>bon</i> , good,	<i>meilleur</i> , better.
<i>mauvais</i> , bad,	<i>pire</i> or <i>plus mauvais</i> , worse.
<i>petit</i> , small,	<i>moindre</i> or <i>plus petit</i> , smaller.

NOTE. When *better*, *worse*, and *less* are adverbs, they are translated by *mieux*, *pis*, and *moins*, which are the comparatives of the adverbs *bien*, well; *mal*, badly; and *peu*, little.

I am as rich as you. The rose is more beautiful
suis — f. *beau*
 than the violet. Paris is less populous than Lon-
violette f. — m. *peuplé* *Lon-*
 don. Homer was perhaps a greater genius
dres *Homère était peut-être* *génie* m.
 than Virgil. This pear is as ripe as that apple.
Virgile *cette pomme* f.
 Virtue is more precious than riches.
 art. *vertu* f. *précieux* art. *richesse*
 Are you not less learned than your brother?
ne êtes-vous pas *savant* *frère* art.
 Shipwreck and death are less fatal than the
naufnage m. art. *mort* f. *sont* *funeste*
 pleasures which attack virtue. It is as easy
plaisir *qui attaquent* art. *il* *aisé*

to do good as to do evil. That is easier
de faire art. *bien* art. *mal* m. *cela*
 to say than to do. That fruit is good, but this
à dire *ce* — *là* m. *mais celui-ci*
 is better. His condition is bad, but it has been worse.
sa — f. *elle a été*

My expense is small, but yours is smaller. He
ma dépense f. *la vôtre*
 talks less than his sister. This house is less
parle *sa* *maison* f.
 than the other. His reasoning (is not) better
autre son raisonnement m. *ne est pas*
 than yours.
le vôtre.

§ 32. An adjective is in the *Superlative* degree, either when it expresses the quality of a noun in its highest state with reference to other things; as, *the tallest of trees*;—or in a very high state, absolutely and without reference to anything else; as, *a very tall tree*. Hence there are two sorts of Superlative, the *relative* and the *absolute*.

The *Superlative relative* is formed by putting the article or the possessive pronouns *mon, ma, mes*, &c. before any adjective in the comparative of superiority or inferiority; as, *les plus grands hommes*, the greatest men; *les monarques les plus puissants*, the most powerful monarchs; *mon meilleur ami*, my best friend.

The *Superlative absolute* is formed by putting one of the adverbs, *très, fort, bien*, very; *extrêmement*, extremely; *infiniment*, infinitely, before an adjective in the positive degree; as, *très-riche*, very rich; *infiniment grand*, infinitely great.

Wisdom is the most precious of all gifts.
 art. *sagesse* f. *précieux* art. *don* m.
 London is the finest of cities. Cicero was
Londres art. *ville* f. *Cicéron était*
 the most eloquent of the Roman orators.

— *Romain* 2 *orateur* 1 art.
 Self-love is sometimes the most formidable ene-
amour-propre *quelquefois* — 2 *enne-*

my of man. He is my best friend. That is
mi m. l art. ce mon ami ce est-là
 her least fault. Alexander took the strongest
son défaut m. Alexandre prit fort
 cities, conquered the most considerable provinces, and
conquit — 2 — f. l
 ruined the most powerful empires. The least excu-
ruina puissant 2 — m. l
 sable of all errors is that which is wilful.
— art. erreur f. celle qui volontaire
 London is a very fine city. That precipice is very
ce — m.
 steep. The style of Fenelon is very rich, and very
escarpé — m. —
 harmonious, but it is sometimes very prolix; that of
harmonieux il quelquefois prolix celui
 Bossuet is extremely sublime, but it is sometimes harsh
— élevé dur
 and unpolished. The republic of Venice was the
rude république f. Venise était
 richest and proudest of all the republics of Italy. The
riche fier Italie
 king was at the head of his finest troops. The
à tête f. troupe f.
 enterprise was very dangerous. The richest families
entreprise f. périlleux famille
 prepared to fly to the extremities of the world.
se préparaient fuir extrémité f. monde m.
 Lewis XIV. obtained the deplorable glory of
Louis quatorze obtint — 2 gloire f. l
 having destroyed the most singular and finest
avoir détruit singulier
 monument of human industry. The remedy
— m. humain 2 art. industrie f. l remède m.
 is worse than the disease. Exiled in the capital of
mal m. exilé capitale f.
 the most celebrated people in the universe. In
célèbre peuple m. de univers m. à
 the midst of the greatest dangers. If he gave
milieu m. — m. il donnait

an order it was in the plainest and clearest
ordre m. ce était dans simple 2 clair 3
 terms.
terme m. 1.

§ 33. RULE 1. An adjective agrees in *gender* and *number* with the noun whose quality it expresses.

RULE 2. When an adjective expresses the quality of two or more nouns of the same gender, it is put in the plural, and agrees with them in gender.

RULE 3. When an adjective expresses the quality of two or more nouns of different genders, it is put in the plural masculine.

The good father. The good mother. A sober,
père mère sobre 2
 moderate, and virtuous life is acceptable to
modéré 3 vertueux 4 vie f. 1

God. She was thoughtless, vain, and impertinent.
Dieu était étourdi

The king and the shepherd are equal after death.
berger sont égal après art. mort f.

Uprightness and piety are much esteemed,
art. droiture f. piété f. fort estimé

even by the wicked. These hills are covered
même de méchant pl. ces côteau m. sont couvert

with trees loaded with fruits already ripe. My
de arbre m. chargé de — m. déjà mûr mon

brother and my sister have been very attentive to the
frère ma sœur ont été attentif

instruction of their masters. My father and my mo-
— f. leurs maître mon ma

ther are contented. The love of life and the
sont content amour m. art.

fear of death are natural to man.

crainte f. art. naturel art. art.

Pride and misery are often united. The

orgueil m. art. misère f. souvent uni

mother and the daughter are equally virtuous. A

fille également vertueux

father and mother beloved by their children. Virtue

chéri de leurs enfant art. vertu f.

and talents united.
art. —m. uni.

§ 34. The *Numeral Adjectives* are divided into Cardinal and Ordinal. The Cardinal are used to denote the number of persons or things; the Ordinal to denote the order or rank which they occupy.

The Cardinal numbers are: un, 1; deux, 2; trois, 3; quatre, 4; cinq, 5; six, 6; sept, 7; huit, 8; neuf, 9; dix, 10; onze, 11; douze, 12; treize, 13; quatorze, 14; quinze, 15; seize, 16; dix-sept, 17; dix-huit, 18; dix-neuf, 19; vingt, 20; vingt-un, 21; vingt-deux, 22; trente, 30; quarante, 40; cinquante, 50; soixante, 60; soixante-dix, 70; soixante-onze, 71; soixante-douze, 72; quatre-vingt, 80; quatre-vingt-un, 81; quatre-vingt-dix, 90; quatre-vingt-onze, 91; cent, 100; deux cents, 200; mille, 1000; deux mille, 2000; neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf mille neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, 999,999.

These numbers are all indeclinable except *un*, which has a feminine, *une*; *quatre-vingt*, and *cent* in the plural, which take *s* when followed by a noun either expressed or understood, but not when followed by another numeral. *Mille* when used for a date becomes *mil*.

EXAMPLES. *Quatre-vingts hommes*, eighty men; *quatre-vingt-cinq hommes*, eight-five men; *deux cents chevaux*, two hundred horses; *deux cent cinquante chevaux*, two hundred and fifty horses; *l'an mil-huit cent seize*, the year 1816.

They	fled	at	the sight of one or two
<i>Ils</i>	<i>s'enfuirent</i>	<i>vue f.</i>	<i>ou</i>
French	squadrons.	They besieged	at once
<i>Français</i>	<i>2 escadron m.</i>	<i>1 On assiégea</i>	<i>à la fois</i>
four towns.	Seventeen trees	planted in a line.	If
<i>ville f.</i>	<i>arbre m.</i>	<i>planté en * ligne</i>	
you will send	me a troop of fifty horse,	I	
<i>voulez envoyer</i>	<i>2 me 1 troupe f.</i>	<i>cheval pl.</i>	
(shall be able to take)	two or three fortresses.	Eleven	
<i>pourrai prendre</i>	<i>place</i>		
deputies came	to the camp of the king.	At two	
<i>député vinrent</i>	—m.	<i>à</i>	

miles from hence we have six thousand men. Of the
mille de ici avons
 fifteen thousand francs (which are required), the
 —m. *que on demande*
 lender (will not be able to count down) in money more
*prêteur ne pourra compter argent **
 than twelve thousand francs. General Hoorn had with
livre f. art. — — avait
 him fifteen hundred Swedes.
lui Suédois.

§ 35. The Ordinal numbers are formed from the Cardinal by adding to them the termination *ième*; however *premier*, m. *première*, f. is used for *first*, *unième* being only used in compound numbers; *second*, m. *seconde*, f. is sometimes used for *deuxième*; the cardinal numbers which end in *e* drop this letter and take *ième*; the *f* of *neuf* is changed into *v*; *cing* takes *u* before *ième*.

The Ordinal numbers are declinable like other adjectives.

The English use the Ordinal numbers for the days of the month and after the names of sovereigns; the French use the Cardinal except for *first*; the article used with the number in English after the names of sovereigns is omitted in French.

EXAMPLES. *Le premier de Mars*, the first of March; *le deux de Mai*, the second of May; *Charles premier*, Charles the First; *Henri huit*, Henry the Eighth.

The tenth pear-tree in the third line. The
poirier m. dans ligne f.
 first man of his age. The colonel of the twenty-first
son siècle —
 regiment. Lewis the Fifteenth. George the Third.
 — m. *Louis —*
 Charles the First.

§ 36. There are several nouns formed from the Cardinal numbers; they generally end in *aine*; as *huitaine*, a week; *dixaine*, ten; *douzaine*, a dozen; *quinzaine*,

a fortnight; *vingtaine*, a score; *trentaine*, thirty; *quarantaine*, forty; *cinquantaine*, fifty; *soixantaine*, sixty; *centaine*, a hundred; *millier*, a thousand; *million*, a million; *milliard*, a thousand millions.

All those which end in *aine* are feminine.

Give me a dozen apples. We met

Donnez-moi de pomme rencontrâmes
a score of armed men. (There are) in the sky thou-

armé 2 1 il y a m.
sands of millions of fixed stars.

fixe 2 étoile f. 1.

PROMISCUOUS.

(In order to conquer) the United Provinces, Lewis
pour subjuguier Uni 2 — f. 1

the Fourteenth employed fifty millions of livres (which
employa — qui

would amount in the present day to) eighty-seven mil-
en feraient aujourd'hui

lions; thirty vessels of fifty guns joined
vaisseau pièces de canon joignirent

the English fleet, consisting of a hundred sail; the
*Anglais 2 flotte f. 1 forte * voile pl.*

king marched to the frontiers of Holland
marcha sur frontière f. art. Hollande f. h.

with more than a hundred and twelve thousand men;
avec de

the bishop of Munster had about twenty thousand.
évêque — avait environ

On the twentieth of August, 1672, the enraged
** Août * effréné 2*

populace massacred at the Hague the two brothers
— f. 1 massacra dans Haie f. h.

De Witt; one who had governed the state during
— art. qui avait gouverné état

nineteen years with integrity, and the other who had
an vertu autre 2

served it with his sword; on the seventh of June in
*servi 3 le 1 son épée f. * Juin de*

the same year, admiral Ruyter, with about a
même année f. art. amiral —
 hundred ships of war and more than fifty fire-
 vaisseau guerre de brû-
 ships, attacked the two fleets.
lot attaqua

OF THE PRONOUN.

§ 37. (Repeat the definition of a Pronoun, § 6.)

There are six kinds of Pronouns, the *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Relative*, *Absolute*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

Personal Pronouns are used for the names of persons or things.

There are three persons: the *first person* speaks; the *second* is spoken to; the *third* is spoken of.

The first person is *I*, s. *we*, pl.; the second is *thou*, s. *you*, pl.; the third is *he* or *she*, s. *they*, pl.

The Personal Pronouns which are used as the subject (Nominative Case) of the verb are,

I, je; thou, tu; he, il; she, elle;
we, nous; you, vous; they, m. ils; they, f. elles;
 these pronouns are placed, as in English, before the verb, except in interrogations, when they are placed after it.

EXAMPLES.

I praise God, *je loue Dieu.*

You go, *vous allez.*

Will you come? *viendrez-vous?*

Instead of *je, tu, il, ils*, we must use *moi, toi, lui, eux*, when they are joined by a conjunction to another word, when they are the subjects of a verb which is not expressed, or when they are the antecedents of a relative pronoun.*

The Personal Pronouns which are used as the Re-

* He who or whom, she who or whom, &c. him who or whom, her who or whom, &c., are generally translated by *celui qui* or *que*, *celle qui* or *que*, *ceux qui* or *que*, *celles qui* or *que*, instead of *lui qui*, *elle qui*, &c.

given Direct or Indirect (accusative or dative) of the verb are,

me, to me, *me*; thee, to thee, *te*; him, *le*; her, *la*; to him, to be *lui*;
us, to us, *nous*; you, to you, *vous*; them, m. and f. *les*; to them, m. and f. *leur*.

These pronouns, contrary to the English method, are placed immediately before the verb which governs them; but if the verb be in the Imperative Mood affirmative they are to be placed after it, and *moi*, *toi*, substituted for *me*, *te*.

EXAMPLES.

He speaks to me, *il me parle.*
They despise me, *ils me méprisent.*
Give it to me, *donnez-le-moi.*
Speak to them, *parlez-leur.*

When the Personal Pronouns are the Regimen of a preposition expressed, or when, being the Regimen of a verb, they are immediately preceded by the conjunction *que*, they are expressed as follows:

me, *moi*; thee, *toi*; him, *lui*; her, *elle*;
us, *nous*; you, *vous*; them, m. *eux*; them, f. *elles*.

EXAMPLES.

Do that for me, *faites cela pour moi.*
He admires no one but her, *il n'admire qu'elle.*

I will speak. We spoke. Will you go?
*parlerai parlâmes * irez*
Have you finished your letter? I tell you that you
avez fini votre lettre dis que
are wrong. Tell me all the news. Explain to
avez tort dites nouvelle f. expliquez
us the surprising effects of the elements. It is I
surprenant 2 effet m. 1 — m. ; ce est
who will tell it you. Will you do that for
qui dirai 3 le 2 1 voulez faire cela pour
me? I have already told you that my father will not
ai déjà dit que ne veut pas
allow me. Thou art greater than I, and from thee
permettre es grand
I have learnt humility and wisdom. You
ai appris art. humilité f. art. sagesse f.

have shown us great talents; when will you
avez montré — m. *quand* *
 show us great virtues? God will judge us. What
montrerez *vertu* f. *Dieu jugera* *que*
 can I do for thee? Forgive me this fault and
puis faire pour *pardonnez* *cette faute*
 do not punish me. He sees only me. Who has
 * *ne l pas* 4 *punissez* 3 2 *Il ne voit que* *qui a*
 done that? I. Hear me; do not condemn
fait cela *écoutez* * *ne l pas* 4 *condamnez* 3
 me without hearing me. Let me question Acantus
 2 *sans écouter* *laissez* *interroger Acante*
 in your presence.
votre — f.

He is very rich. She is more beautiful than
riche *beau*
 her sisters. My brothers are not so tall as
ses sœur *mes* *ne sont pas* *grand*
 yours, but they are stronger. Have you seen those
les vôtres *fort* *avez* *vu ces*
 ladies? Yes, and they have promised me to come.
dame *oui* *ont promis* *de venir*
 (Here are) three books; will they suit you?
voici *livre* m. * *conviendront*
 You have bought a dozen chairs; are they of
avez acheté *de chaise* f.
 mahogany?
acajou

You have spoken to him. Have you spoken to her?
parlé

He knows your sons, and he loves them, because they
connaît *vos* *aime* *parce que*
 are mild, attentive, and grateful. Will you do
doux attentif *reconnaissant* *voulez* *faire*
 that for him? (He knows only) her. Who are still
cela pour *ne connaît que* *qui sont encore*
 my friends? He and I. I (see but) them. They
mes *ne vois que* *on*
 gave him his life because they had promised it
donna * *art. vie* f. *parce que on avait promise*
 him.

§ 38. The reflected and reciprocal pronouns of the third person are *soi* and *se*.

Soi signifies *himself, herself*; it is always singular and of both genders, and is only used after a preposition or after *que*.

Se signifies *himself, herself, themselves, each other; to himself, to herself, to themselves, to each other*: it is of both genders and both numbers, is always the regimen of a verb, and is always placed before it.

These pronouns are used both for persons and things; but when *soi* is used for persons it is always in an indefinite sense.

EXAMPLES.

Virtue is amiable in itself, *la vertu est aimable de soi*.

Whoever loves only himself is unworthy of living, *quiconque n'aime que soi est indigne de vivre*.

She deceives herself, *elle se trompe*.

They make presents to each other, *ils se font des cadeaux*.

People should seldom speak of themselves.

<i>on</i>	<i>doit rarement parler</i>	<i>art.</i>
Virtue	is amiable of itself.	He gives himself
<i>vertu f.</i>	<i>aimable</i>	<i>donne</i>
much	trouble.	She tires herself.
<i>beaucoup</i>	<i>peine</i>	<i>lasse</i>
draws to himself.	He ruins himself.	She flatters herself.
<i>tire à</i>	<i>perd</i>	<i>flatte</i>

§ 39. Personal pronouns of the third person,
en and *y*.

En signifies *of him, of her, of them, hence, thence* it is used both for persons and things.

Y signifies *to him, to her, to them, here, there*; it is generally used for things only.

These pronouns are of both genders and numbers; they generally refer to a noun which has been already expressed; and are always put before the verb, unless

it be in the imperative affirmative, when they are put after it.

EXAMPLE. That is a delicate affair; the success of it is doubtful; *c'est une affaire délicate; le succès en est douteux.*

That man pleases you, you speak of him often.
cet plaît parlez souvent
 That is a fine appointment; my brother aspires to
ce charge f. mon aspire
 it. (Here is) a French grammar; will you
voici Français 2 grammaire f. 1 voulez
 make use of it? Italy is a delightful country,
faire usage art. Italie f. délicieux 2 pays m. 1
 I intend to go there next summer. Do
compte aller prochain 2 art. été m. 1
 you bring me any news from Russia? you come
apportez nouvelle Russie venez
 from there, I believe.
crois

PROMISCUOUS.

He wished to strip the city of its privileges; it
voulut dépouiller ville f. ses —
 resisted, he besieged it; he put (to fire and sword)
résista assiégea mit à feu et à sang
 the country which had chosen him for its bishop.
pays m. qui avait choisi son évêque art.
 Sweden did not attack the United Provinces; but she
Suède f. n'attaqua pas Uni 2 — f. 1
 abandoned them (as soon as) she saw them threatened.
abandonna dès que vit menacées
 He received the supplicants with haughtiness, and obliged
reçut suppliant hauteur h. obligea
 them to return several times; at last he declared to
de revenir plusieurs fois enfin déclara
 them the will of his master. In an eruption of
volonté f. son maître dans — f. art.
 Mount Vesuvius, Pliny resolved to save his mother,
Mont m. Vésuve Pline résolut de sauver sa

who was dearer to him than life; in vain she conjured
était cher art. *en* — *conjura*
 him to fly; in vain she represented to him that her in-
de fuir *représenta* *que ses in-*
 firmities hindered her from following him, and that
firmité empêchaient *suivre*
 the least delay exposed them both to perish; her
délai m. exposait *tous deux périr ses*
 entreaties were useless, Pliny refused to abandon her,
prière f. furent inutile *refusa de abandonner*
 and forced her to accompany him.
força de accompagner.

§ 40. Possessive pronouns denote possession; they are of two kinds: 1st, the *conjunctive* are always joined to nouns, with which they agree in gender and number; 2nd, the *disjunctive* are not joined to nouns, but relate to them and agree with them in gender and number.

§ 41. The *conjunctive possessive* pronouns are

My,	<i>mon</i> , m. s.	<i>ma</i> , f. s.	<i>mes</i> , m. and f. pl.
Thy,	<i>ton</i> , m. s.	<i>ta</i> , f. s.	<i>tes</i> , m. and f. pl.
His or her,	<i>son</i> , m. s.	<i>sa</i> , f. s.	<i>ses</i> , m. and f. pl.
Our,	<i>notre</i> , m. and f. s.	<i>nos</i> , m. and f. pl.	
Your,	<i>votre</i> , m. and f. s.	<i>vos</i> , m. and f. pl.	
Their,	<i>leur</i> , m. and f. s.	<i>leurs</i> , m. and f. pl.	

These pronouns perform the office of the article, and must therefore, in like manner, be repeated before each noun, when there are several, and agree with each.

If the feminine noun or adjective to which the possessive pronoun is prefixed, begin with a vowel or an *h* mute, *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, are changed, for the sake of sound, into *mon*, *ton*, *son*.

EXAMPLES. My father, mother, and sisters were there, *mon père, ma mère, et mes sœurs y étaient*; her son and his daughter, *son fils et sa fille*; my only hope, *mon unique espérance*.

My father and mother are very aged. The good
âgé
 king quitted his army. His wit, his talents,
quitta *armée f.* *esprit m.* — m.

his politeness, and even his good nature, make him
honnêteté f. même bonhomie f. font
 beloved by everybody. That scene has been the
aimer de tout le monde cette — f. a été
 crisis of my folly and my misfortunes. His wife is
crise f. folie f. de mal m. femme
 very ugly. I have spoken to her husband. I can
laid parlé mari puis
 assure you that her hope is ill grounded. All their
assurer espérance f. fondé
 projects have failed. Can ye abandon your wives,
projet m. ont manqué pouvez abandonner
 your children, your king, your country? Behold
enfant patrie f. considérez
 those great bodies of light which are suspended over
corps m. lumière suspendu sur
 your head; comprehend, if you can, their nature,
tête comprenez le pouvez — f.
 their use, their properties, their situation, their dis-
usage m. propriété f. —
 tance, the equality or the inequality of their mo-
— f. égalité f. inégalité f. mouve-
 tions. His ingratitude and cruelty shall be known.
ment m. — f. cruauté f. seront connues

§ 42. The *Disjunctive possessive* pronouns are,
 Mine, *le mien*, m. s. *la mienne*, f. s. *les miens*, m. pl.
les miennes, f. pl.
 Thine, *le tien*, m. s. *la tienne*, f. s. *les tiens*, m. pl. *les*
tiennes, f. pl.
 His or hers, *le sien*, m. s. *la sienne*, f. s. *les siens*, m. pl.
les siennes, f. pl.
 Ours, *le nôtre*, m. s. *la nôtre*, f. s. *les nôtres*, m. and f. pl.
 Yours, *le vôtre*, m. s. *la vôtre*, f. s. *les vôtres*, m. and f. pl.
 Theirs, *le leur*, m. s. *la leur*, f. s. *les leurs*, m. and f. pl.

The article which always accompanies a *disjunctive possessive* pronoun, and the pronoun itself, take the gender and number of the noun to which they have reference.

EXAMPLES. That is his intention and mine, *c'est son*

intention et la mienne ; you have your reasons and we have ours, vous avez vos raisons, et nous avons les nôtres.

They have their opinion, and we have ours.
ont — f. avons

The historian relates that their customs differ
historien raconte que coutume f. différent
 from ours. Is it her temper or yours which hin-
est-ce humeur f. qui em-
 ders you from living well together? if it be yours,
pèche vivre ensemble ce est
 it is easy for you to remedy it, (by mastering
*il aisé * de (porter remède) y en prenant sur*
 your temper); if it be hers, redouble your attention,
*vous-même redoublez * de —*

complaisance, and good behaviour, it is very
de — de procédé m. pl.

seldom that this method does not succeed. We
rare que ce moyen ne réussisse pas

know what are your amusements in town, and
savons quels — à art. ville f.

you have not any idea of ours in the country;
avez 2 ne 1 aucun idée f. à campagne f.

but I assure you that ours are infinitely preferable to
mais —

yours. She has learnt her lesson, but he has not
a appris leçon f. n'a pas

learnt his. Your pens are not so good as mine.
plume f. ne sont pas

Charles by this manifesto invited all the Poles to
— ce manifeste invitait Polonais

unite their vengeance to his, and pretended (to
joindre — f. prétendait leur

show them) that their interests and his were the same.
faire voir intérêt m. étaient même

§ 43. The Relative Pronouns are those which relate to a preceding noun or pronoun called the antecedent; they are *qui*, who or which; *que*, whom or which; *quoi*, what; *lequel*, which; *dont*, of which; they are generally placed immediately after the antecedent.

Qui, que, quoi, and dont, are indeclinable, and are always of the same gender and number as the antecedent. *Lequel* is composed of the article *le* and the pronoun *quel*, and is thus declined :

which, *lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles.*
 of which, *duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles.*
 to which, *auquel, à laquelle, auxquels, auxquelles.*

Qui is either the subject of a verb or the regimen of a preposition ; when it is the subject of a verb, it may relate to persons or things ; when it is the regimen of a preposition it relates to persons only ; as, the man who reasons, *l'homme qui raisonne* ; the lands which bear corn, *les terres qui portent du blé* ; the people to whom I have told that news, *les gens à qui j'ai appris cette nouvelle.*

Que is the regimen direct of a verb, and is put immediately after its antecedent ; it relates both to persons and things ; as, the person whom you know, *la personne que vous connaissez* ; the book which you have given him, *le livre que vous lui avez donné.*

Quoi is the regimen of a preposition and relates to things only ; it has generally a vague and indefinite meaning ; as, there is nothing upon which more has been written, *il n'y a rien sur quoi on ait plus écrit.*

Lequel must agree in gender and number with its antecedent ; it is not used as the subject or regimen direct of a verb except to avoid ambiguity, *qui* being used as the subject, and *que* as the regimen direct ; it relates equally to persons and things ; as, the sciences to which I apply, *les sciences auxquelles je m'applique* ; the book in the thirtieth page of which I read that fine maxim, *le livre à la trentième page duquel j'ai lu cette belle maxime.* *Duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles* do not follow immediately the antecedent.

Dont is used for *de qui, de quoi, or duquel*, especially in places where these cannot well be employed ; as, the country whose laws are good, *le pays dont les lois sont bonnes.*

The men who work for me. The cow
travaillent pour vache

which feeds in my meadow. The people of whom
paît dans prairie f. gens
 you speak. Apollo killed the Cyclops who had
parlez Apollon tua Cyclope pl. avaient
 forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The man whom
forgé foudre —
 you seek. The corn which you have sold at the
cherchez blé m. avez vendu
 market. The corn which grows in your fields.
marché m. croît dans champ m.
 (There is nothing) to which he is more inclined. It
il n'y a rien soit enclin ce
 is a condition without which he will do no-
est — f. sans veut 2 faire 4 ne 1
 thing. (Let us endeavour) to fulfil the duties of the
rien 3 tâchons de remplir devoir m.
 state in which God has placed us. The insult of
état m. dans Dieu a placés insulte f.
 which (you complain). Nature whose secrets
vous vous plaignez art. — f. art. — 2
 (we know not). The nobleman to whom that estate
nous ignorons 1 seigneur cette terre
 belongs.
appartient.

§ 44. The Absolute Pronouns have no relation to an antecedent; they are *qui*, who, whom; *que*, *quoi*, *quel*, what; *lequel*, which.

Qui is used for persons only, *que* and *quoi* for things.

Quel, quelle, quels, quelles are generally joined to a noun, with which they agree in gender and number.

Lequel, laquelle, &c. are used to mark a distinction between several objects.

EXAMPLES. Who will do that? *qui fera cela?*

Whom do you see? *qui voyez-vous?*

What does he want more? *que veut-il de plus?*

At what does he aim? *à quoi vise-t-il?*

What, you would do that! *quoi, vous feriez cela!*

He does not know what resolution to take, *il ne sait quel parti prendre.*

Choose which you will, *choisissez lequel vous voulez.*

Who has done it? I do not know who has
 done it. ^{a fait} Whom will you consult? ^{sais} What do they
 say of you? I do not know what to do. Of what
^{disent} (are you speaking)? To what church do you go?
^{vous parlez} What man is that? Which do you prefer of those
^{est-ce} pictures? I know well which I would choose.
^{tableau m. sais} What an inhuman maxim! ^{choiserais} What barbarous po-
^{* inhumain 2} ^{maxime f. 1} ^{barbare 2} policy!
^{litique f. 1} What! you are so lavish of human
^{êtes prodigue} blood, you who ought to watch over men! In
^{sang m. 1} what had they offended him? ^{devriez veiller sur} what reparation did
^{avaient} ^{offensé} he require? ^{— f. *}
^{exigeait.}

§ 45. The Demonstrative Pronouns are those which serve to point out the object spoken of; they are *ce, celui, celui-ci, celui-là, ceci, cela*.

Ce is the principal of these pronouns, and from it all the others are derived.

Ce, this or that, is the only one of these pronouns which can be joined to a noun; it may also be joined to a verb or to a relative pronoun. When joined to a noun, it agrees with it in gender and number, being *ce* before a noun m. s. beginning with a consonant, *cet* before a noun m. s. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, *cette* before any noun f. s., and *ces* before any noun plural. When *ce* is joined to a verb or a relative pronoun it is indeclinable, and it suffers elision if the verb begin with a vowel; as, that discourse is eloquent, *ce discours est éloquent*; that woman is amiable, *cette femme est aimable*; it is my father who says that, *c'est mon père qui dit cela*.

Ce, contracted with *lui, elle, eux, elles*, forms the pronoun *celui, celle*, this or that, *ceux, celles*, these or those; this pronoun is always followed by a preposition or by a relative pronoun. With the relative pronouns *qui, que, &c.* it is used for *he who, she who, they who*: as, his pleasures are those of a wise man, *ses plaisirs sont ceux d'un sage*; he who renders a service ought to forget it, *celui qui rend un service doit l'oublier*; he of whom you were speaking, *celui de qui vous parliez*.

By adding *ci* and *là* to *celui* we form the pronouns *celui-ci*, this, *celui-là*, that, which take both genders and numbers; *celui-ci* refers to the nearest object, *celui-là* to the most distant; as, the body perishes, the soul is immortal; yet all our cares are for that (the former) whilst we neglect this (the latter), *le corps périt, l'âme est immortelle; cependant tous les soins sont pour celui-là, tandis qu'on néglige celle-ci*.

By adding *ci* and *là* to *ce* we form the pronouns *ceci*, this, *cela*, that, referring only to things of which the name has not been mentioned; as, this is handsome, but that is ugly, *ceci est beau, mais cela est laid*.

This picture is finer than that of your bro-
m.

ther. The disorders of the mind are more danger-

	<i>maladie f.</i>	<i>âme f.</i>	<i>danger</i>
ous than those of the	body.	This man has	nothing
<i>eux</i>	<i>corps m.</i>	<i>a 2 ne l rien 3</i>	
in common with that hero.	It is I who say so.	It	
<i>de commun</i>	<i>héros h. est</i>	<i>dis le</i>	
was just the thing	I wished.	That which	
<i>était bien</i>	<i>chose f. que</i>	<i>désirais</i>	
displeases me is what this lady admires.	(Here are)		
<i>déplaît</i>	<i>dame admire</i>	<i>voici</i>	
two charming	prospects;	this is more	cheerful,
<i>charmant</i>	<i>perspective f.</i>	<i>riant</i>	
but many persons	find	that more	striking
<i>mais bien</i>	<i>personne trouvent</i>	<i>imposant</i>	
and majestic.	He who has felt	nothing	knows
<i>majestueux</i>	<i>a 2 senti 4 ne l rien 3</i>	<i>sait 2</i>	

nothing. The noise of the arms of those who
ne l rien 3 *bruit m.* *arme f.*
 fell in the conflict.
tombaient *mêlée f.*

§ 46. The Indefinite Pronouns are those which serve to designate persons or things in a vague and indeterminate manner, and are never joined to nouns; they are: *on*, people, one; *quiconque*, whoever; *quelqu'un*, some one; *chacun*, every one; *autrui*, other people; *personne*, anybody; *rien*, anything; *l'un l'autre*, one another; *l'un ou l'autre*, either; *l'un et l'autre*, both; *ni l'un ni l'autre*, neither; as, every one is satisfied, *chacun est content*.

The following are Indefinite Pronominal Adjectives, as they are always joined to nouns and supply the place of the article: *quelque*, some; *chaque*, each; *quelconque*, whoever, whatever; *certain*, certain, some; as, every plant has properties which are peculiar to itself, *chaque plante a des qualités qui lui sont propres*.

Others belong to either class, according as they are joined to a noun or used without one; such are, *nul*, none, no; *aucun*, any; *plusieurs*, several; *tout*, all, every; as, several historians have related, *plusieurs historiens ont raconté*; many persons have believed the world eternal, *plusieurs ont cru le monde éternel*.

On, *quiconque*, *autrui*, *personne*, are applied to persons only, *rien* to things. *On*, *quiconque*, *autrui*, *personne*, *rien*, *chaque*, and *plusieurs* are indeclinable; the rest are declinable.

Autrui is always preceded by a preposition; as, the property of others, *le bien d'autrui*.

Quelconque is always placed after a noun; as, there is no reason whatever, *il n'y a raison quelconque*.

Personne and *rien* are generally accompanied by the adverb of negation *ne* expressed or understood, combined with which they signify *nobody*, *nothing*; as, I see nobody, *je ne vois personne*.

Nul always requires the adv. of neg. *ne* before the verb.

When *l'un l'autre* is governed by a preposition, that preposition is put between the two words; when *l'un ou l'autre*, *l'un et l'autre*, *ni l'un ni l'autre* are governed by a preposition, the preposition is repeated before each word; as, they speak ill of each other, *ils médisent l'un de l'autre*; your friend speaks ill of both, *votre ami médit de l'un et de l'autre*.

If you behave thus, what will people say of you? We cannot read Telemachus without becoming better: we there find everywhere

vous conduisez ainsi on
dira-t-on ne peut lire Télémaque

a mild philosophy, noble and elevated sentiments;

devenir trouve partout

doux philosophie f. — 2 élevé 3 — m. 1
 we there see in every line the effusions of a fine soul, and we admire precepts calculated

voit à ligne épanchement

to effect the happiness of the world. The name of friend is the least title that I owe to whoever

âme f. l' — précepte m. propre
faire bonheur m. monde m. nom m.

assists in restoring me to virtue. They will wish

ami titre m. doive

to excite your jealousy against the other chiefs.

aide à rendre art. vertu f. on voudra
exciter jalousie f. contre chef

(Is there) anything that can please him? He knows

y a-t-il puisse plaire lui sait

nothing. I have seen somebody who has told me that

ai vu a dit

each of those ladies possesses a different accomplishment.

dame a — 2 talent m. 1

Does any one see me meddle with a thing (which I do not accomplish)? Do not covet the property of

voit mêler de dont je

others. None of them has met him. Several

ne vienne à bout n'enviez pas bien m.

officers fled from the towns where they were

ne a rencontré

officiers s'enfuirent où étaient

in garrison. Those wretches attributed to
garnison malheureux s'attribuaient
 each other the public calamities. That is useful for
 — 2 *calamité f. 1 utile à*
 everything.

PROMISCUOUS.

You know not the objects which you have
ne connaissez pas objet m.
 before your eyes. Who has formed the sun, says
*devant * art. a formé soleil m. dit*
 Job; who has given their names to the infinite mul-
donné infini 2 —
 titude of the stars? What a delightful retreat,
 — f. 1 *étoile f. délicieux 2 retraite f. 1*
 what a charming habitation is ours! After this
charmant — f. est après
 battle, was fought that of Blenheim; the former
bataille f. se livra Hochstet
 was gained by the French, the latter by the
fut remportée par Français
 English. If (there be) in the world a happy life,
Anglais il y a à monde m. 2 vie f. 1
 it is without doubt that which they lead. Those
sans doute mènent
 who prefer their vain ambition to the common
préfèrent — — f. commun 2
 cause deserve chastisements and not rewards.
 — f. 1 *méritent châtiment m. non récompense f.*
 He who exposes himself rashly, disturbs
expose témérairement trouble
 the discipline of the troops. The spoils of those
 — f. *troupe f. dépouille f.*
 whom I have conquered. They carried him into his
ai vaincus on porta
 tent. We fight for you, and since ye
tente f. combattons puisque
 are just, Adrastus is more your enemy than ours.
êtes juste Adraste ennemi
 Phalantus, on every occasion, sought to contradict
Phalante en — f. cherchait contredire

Telemachus. Those veteran captains who have all the
ancien capitaine ont
 experience which you cannot have.
 — f. *ne pouvez avoir.*

OF THE VERB.

§ 47. (Repeat the Definition of a Verb, § 6.)

RULE. A Verb always agrees in number and person with its subject.

The *Moods* are the different manners of expressing the affirmation implied by the verb. There are five Moods; the *Infinitive*, *Indicative*, *Conditional*, *Subjunctive*, and *Imperative*.

The *Infinitive* expresses the state or action in an indefinite manner without any reference to numbers or persons; the *Participle* is a part of the verb partaking of the nature of a verb and of an adjective; having neither numbers nor persons, it has been included in the Infinitive Mood; they have together five tenses.

The *Indicative* indicates or affirms the state or action of the subject in a direct manner; it has eight tenses.

The *Conditional* expresses the state or action of the subject dependent on a condition; it has two tenses.

The *Subjunctive* expresses the state or action of the subject in a subordinate manner; it is generally dependent on another verb to which it is joined by a conjunction; it has four tenses.

The *Imperative* expresses a command or request; it has only one tense.

The *Tenses* or *Times* show whether the state or action expressed by the verb relates to the *present*, *past*, or *future*; there are therefore only three original tenses; but these are subdivided so that there are one *present*, five *past*, and two *future* tenses.

As the subject of a verb may be either *one* person or thing, or *several*, the verb, in order to agree with it, has two *numbers*, the *singular* and the *plural*.

The *subject* of a verb may be *the person who speaks*, or *the person who is spoken to*, or *the person or thing*

that is spoken of; hence the verb has three persons in each number.

§ 48. There are five kinds of verbs, the *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, *Pronominal*, and *Impersonal*.

The *Active verb* denotes an *action done* by its subject, and has a *regimen direct*.

The *Passive verb* denotes an *action suffered* by its subject. It is the participle past of an active verb preceded by the verb *être*.

The *Neuter verb* denotes the *state* of its subject; or it expresses the action of its subject, but *has not a regimen direct*.

The *Pronominal* or *Reflected verb* is that whose *regimen direct* or *indirect*, is a pronoun *of the same person as the subject*; in other words, the action of the subject falls upon the subject itself.

The *Impersonal verb* has *only one person* in each tense, the third person singular; its subject is the pronoun *il*, which, in this case, represents no person or thing.

§ 49. To *conjugate* a verb, is to write or repeat it through all its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

There are in French four conjugations, which are distinguished by the termination of the Present of the Infinitive Mood. The first conjugation ends in *er*, the second in *ir*, the third in *oir*, and the fourth in *re*.

A *Regular verb* is that which forms all its parts in the same manner as the verb taken for a model of the conjugation to which it belongs; an *Irregular verb* is that which is not conjugated like the model; a *Defective verb* is that which is deficient in some tenses or persons.

The verbs *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be, assist in conjugating some tenses of other verbs, for which reason they are called *Auxiliary verbs*. Those tenses of verbs which are conjugated without the assistance of the auxiliary verbs are called *simple tenses*; those which are conjugated with the auxiliaries are called *compound tenses*.

Although the verbs *avoir* and *être* are both irregular

they must be learnt before the four regular conjugations, as it will be necessary to use them in conjugating all other verbs.

§ 50. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *avoir*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. *Present*, s. t.
to have, avoir.

2. *Past*, c. t.
to have had, avoir eu.

3. *Participle present*, s. t.
having, ayant.

4. *Participle past*, s. t.
had, eu.

5. *Participle past*, c. t.
having had, ayant eu.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. *Present*, s. t.
I have, j'ai.
thou hast, tu as.
he has, il a.
we have, nous avons.
you have, vous avez.
they have, ils ont.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.
I had, j'avais.
thou hadst, tu avais.
he had, il avait.
we had, nous avions.
you had, vous aviez.
they had, ils avaient.

3. *Preterite definite*, s. t.
I had, j'eus.
thou hadst, tu eus.
he had, il eut.

we had, nous eûmes.
you had, vous eûtes.
they had, ils eurent.

4. *Preterite indefinite*, c. t.
I have had, j'ai eu.
thou hast had, tu as eu.
he has had, il a eu.
we have had, nous avons eu.
you have had, vous avez eu.
they have had, ils ont eu.

5. *Preterite anterior*, c. t.
I had had, j'eus eu.
thou hadst had, tu eus eu.
he had had, il eut eu.
we had had, nous eûmes eu.
you had had, vous eûtes eu.
they had had, ils eurent eu.

6. *Pluperfect*, c. t.
I had had, j'avais eu.
thou hadst had, tu avais eu.
he had had, il avait eu.
we had had, nous avions eu.
you had had, vous aviez eu.
they had had, ils avaient eu.

7. *Future absolute*, s. t.
I shall have, j'aurai.
thou wilt have, tu auras.
he will have, il aura.
we shall have, nous aurons.
you will have, vous aurez.
they will have, ils auront.

8. *Future anterior*, c. t.
I shall have had, j'aurai eu.
thou wilt have had, tu auras eu.
he will have had, il aura eu.
we shall have had, nous aurons eu.
you will have had, vous aurez eu.
they will have had, ils auront eu.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

1. *Present*, s. t.
I should have, j'aurais.
thou wouldst have, tu aurais.
he would have, il aurait.
we should have, nous aurions.
you would have, vous auriez.
they would have, ils auraient.

2. *Past*, c. t.
I should have had, j'aurais eu.
thou wouldst have had, tu aurais eu.
he would have had, il aurait eu.
we should have had, nous aurions eu.
you would have had, vous auriez eu.
they would have had, ils auraient eu.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Present*, s. t.
that I may have, que j'aie.

that thou mayst have, que tu aies.
that he may have, qu'il ait.
that we may have, que nous ayons.
that you may have, que vous ayez.
that they may have, qu'ils aient.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.
that I might have, que j'eusse.
that thou mightst have, que tu eusses.
that he might have, qu'il eût.
that we might have, que nous eussions.
that you might have, que vous eussiez.
that they might have, qu'ils eussent.

3. *Preterite*, c. t.
that I may have had, que j'aie eu.
that thou mayst have had, que tu aies eu.
that he may have had, qu'il ait eu.
that we may have had, que nous ayons eu.
that you may have had, que vous ayez eu.
that they may have had, qu'ils aient eu.

4. *Pluperfect*, c. t.
that I might have had, que j'eusse eu.
that thou mightst have had, que tu eusses eu.

<i>that he might have had,</i>	IMPERATIVE MOOD.
qu'il eût eu.	
<i>that we might have had,</i>	have (thou), aie.
que nous eussions eu.	let him have, qu'il ait.
<i>that you might have had.</i>	let us have, ayons.
que vous eussiez eu.	have (ye), ayez.
<i>that they might have had,</i>	let them have, qu'ils aient.
qu'ils eussent eu.	

The auxiliary *avoir* serves to conjugate its own compound tenses, those of all active verbs, and of most neuter and impersonal verbs.

Avoir, when not joined to the participle of another verb, is itself an active verb, and denotes possession.

We shall have useless cares. I have
inutile 2 soin m. 1
 friends. You have had friendship. You have riches.
ami amitié f. richesse
 I shall have good paper. You will have true and
papier m. vrai 2
 real pleasures. That he may have elevated sentiments.
réel 3 plaisir m. 1 élevé 2 — m. 1
 Let him have modesty, and more correct ideas. I
modestie f. juste 2 idée f. 1
 should have fine engravings. If we had three thou-
gravure f. ind-2.
 sand pounds, we should have more opportunities of
livre f. occasion f.
 succeeding. Thou wouldst have immense treasures.
réussir — trésor m.
 He had ridiculous ideas. I had had very black
ind-3. ridicule 2 1 ind-5. noir 2
 ink. That I may have had wine, beer, and cider.
encre f. 1 vin m. bière f. cidre m.
 That you may have delightful landscapes and beauti-
délicieux 2 paysage m. 1
 ful (sea-pieces). You have a sword and a brace of
marine f. épée f. paire f.
 pistols. My brothers have many friends. They
pistolet beaucoup

would have good officers. My ancestors had very
officier ind-2.

extensive possessions in Germany. The emperor
étendu 2 terre f. 1 Allemagne f. empereur

Napoleon had an extraordinary genius for
 — ind-2. *extraordinaire 2 génie m. 1 art.*

war. We had strawberries and raspberries yester-
guerre f. ind-3. fraise framboise f. hier
 day after dinner. Have patience. That thou
art. dîner m. — f.

mayst have had a suitable reward. They have
juste récompense f.

much courage. Having had the command
beaucoup — m. commandement m.

of an army, he ought to have more command over
armée f. devrait empire m. sur

himself. We shall have a fine appointment. He
lui-même. charge f.

has had many advantages over us. She has much
avantage m.

modesty. I had had studious pupils. I shall have
modestie f. ind-6. appliqué 2 élève 1

good pens. They would have had long conversations.
plume f. — f.

Let us have better reasons for all our actions. Let
raison f. — f.

them have the approbation of men, we have that of
 — f. art.

our own conscience. That I might have a black
propre — f. 2

horse. That he might have had a magnificent house.
 1 *magnifique 2 f. 1*

That they might have fertile lands. That you might
 — 2 *terre f. 1*

have had faithful servants. The kindness which
fidèle 2 domestique m. 1 bonté f.

you have for me.

§ 51. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *être*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. *Present*, s. t.
to be, être.

2. *Past*, c. t.
to have been, avoir été.

3. *Part. pres.* s. t.
being, étant.

4. *Part. past*, s. t.
been, été.

5. *Part. past*, c. t.
having been, ayant été.

INDICATIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.
I am, je suis.
thou art, tu es.
he is, il est.
we are, nous sommes.
you are, vous êtes.
they are, ils sont.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.
I was, j'étais.
thou wast, tu étais.
he was, il était.
we were, nous étions.
you were, vous étiez.
they were, ils étaient.

3. *Pret. def.* s. t.
I was, je fus.
thou wast, tu fus.
he was, il fut.
we were, nous fûmes.
you were, vous fûtes.
they were, ils furent.

4. *Pret. indef.* c. t.
I have been, j'ai été.

thou hast been, tu as été.
he has been, il a été.
we have been, nous avons
été.
you have been, vous avez
été.
they have been, ils ont été.

5. *Pret. ant.* c. t.
I had been, j'eus été.
thou hadst been, tu eus été.
he had been, il eut été.
we had been, nous eûmes
été.
you had been, vous eûtes
été.
they had been, ils eurent
été.

6. *Pluperfect*, c. t.
I had been, j'avais été.
thou hadst been, tu avais
été.
he had been, il avait été.
we had been, nous avions
été.
you had been, vous aviez été.
they had been, ils avaient
été.

7. *Fut. abs.* s. t.
I shall be, je serai.
thou wilt be, tu seras.
he will be, il sera.
we shall be, nous serons.
you will be, vous serez.
they will be, ils seront.

8. *Fut. ant.* c. t.
I shall have been, j'aurai
été.

thou wilt have been, tu auras été.
he will have been, il aura été.
we shall have been, nous aurons été.
you will have been, vous aurez été.
they will have been, ils auront été.

CONDITIONAL.

1. *Present*, s. t.
I should be, je serais.
thou wouldst be, tu serais.
he would be, il serait.
we should be, nous serions.
you would be, vous seriez.
they would be, ils seraient.

2. *Past*, c. t.
I should have been, j'aurais été.
thou wouldst have been, tu aurais été.
he would have been, il aurait été.
we should have been, nous aurions été.
you would have been, vous auriez été.
they would have been, ils auraient été.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.
that I may be, que je sois.
that thou mayst be, que tu sois.
that he may be, qu'il soit.
that we may be, que nous soyons

that you may be, que vous soyez.
that they may be, qu'ils soient.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.
that I might be, que je fusse.
that thou mightst be, que tu fusses.
that he might be, qu'il fût.
that we might be, que nous fussions.
that you might be, que vous fussiez.
that they might be, qu'ils fussent.

3. *Preterite*, c. t.
that I may have been, que j'aie été.
that thou mayst have been, que tu aies été.
that he may have been, qu'il ait été.
that we may have been, que nous ayons été.
that you may have been, que vous ayez été.
that they may have been, qu'ils aient été.

4. *Pluperfect*, c. t.
that I might have been, que j'eusse été.
that thou mightst have been, que tu eusses été.
that he might have been, qu'il eût été.
that we might have been, que nous eussions été.
that you might have been, que vous eussiez été.

that they might have been, let him be, qu'il soit.
qu'ils eussent été. let us be, soyons.
be (ye), soyez.
 IMPERATIVE. *let them be, qu'ils soient.*
be (thou), sois.

The auxiliary *être* serves to conjugate all passive verbs, the compound tenses of all pronominal, and of some neuter verbs.

être, when not joined to the participle of another verb, is itself a neuter verb, and denotes existence.

Your friends are in London. My sisters have
à Londres
 been to Paris. I have been very imprudent, but I will
 — — — — — 1 4
 be so no more. She has been modest and reserved.
le 3 ne 2 5 modeste réservé
 She is too proud. My father and mother were happy
fier ind-2. heureux
 in their humble retreat. He says that he will be
 — *retraite f. dit*
 (at home) to-morrow (until twelve o'clock). Men
chez lui demain jusqu'à midi art.
 always wish to be richer than they are. Being
toujours 2 veulent 1 riche ne le
 so happy where we are, why (should we go) to
où pourquoi irions-nous
 London? I am very glad to see you. I was too
aise de voir ind-2.
 busy to receive you. You are very idle. We
occupé pour recevoir paresseux
 had been faithful to our duties. We should have
ind-6. fidèle devoir m.
 been too severe. I would be consistent in my beha-
 — *conséquent con-*
 viour. They will be more kind and indulgent. Your
duite f. doux complaisant
 brothers would be extremely unpolite. They wish
malhonnête on désire

that we may be more assiduous, and that thou mayst
assidu

be less obstinate. Be liberal, but with discretion. He

opiniâtre s. — *avec* — f.
 was covetous. We were very much surprised at that

ind-2. *avide* ind-3 * *surpris de*
 news. Let us be equitable, humane, and prudent.

nouvelle f. — *humain* —

Let them be as happy as we are unhappy. That she

malheureux
 might be less arrogant. That she might have been more

attentive to her duties. That we may have been much
attentif

too troublesome. (There is) a man who shall be my
importun *voilà*

friend. Be (ye) incapable of a bad action. I believe
ami — — f. *crois que*

you will be faithful to me. I am very glad to find
fidèle *aise de trouver*

you alone, sister.

mon

§ 52. Conjugation of Verbs NEGATIVELY.

The adverb of negation *not*, is translated in French by the two adverbs *ne pas*; *ne* is put before the verb and *pas* after it, as, *je n'ai pas*, I have not; *je ne suis pas*, I am not. In compound tenses the auxiliary alone is put between *ne* and *pas*, the participle coming after, as, *je n'ai pas eu*, I have not had. If the verb be in the Present of the Infinitive, both *ne* and *pas* are placed before it, as, *ne pas avoir*, not to have.

Other words are sometimes used for the second term of negation; thus we have the adverbs *ne point*, not; *ne plus*, no more; *ne guère*, hardly; *ne jamais*, never; *ne nullement*, by no means; *ne ni*, neither; the pronouns *ne personne*, nobody; *ne rien*, nothing; *ne aucun*, not any; *ne nul*, none; and the conjunction *ne que*, only.

Instead of being always placed after the verb, as *pas*, *point*, &c., the pronouns, when subjects of the verb,

must be placed before it; but *ne* always retains its place before the verb; as, nobody believes it, *personne ne le croit*.

I have not any books. You are not richer
de livre m. *riche*
 than I. Thou shalt have had no consolation. Let
 — f.

us not have dangerous connexions. He will
dangereux 2 liaison f. 1

never be satisfied. I wish to have nothing to do
content veux faire
 with him, having no time to lose. I see nobody.

temps perdre vois
 Nobody sees me. Nothing pleases him. You say no-
voit plaît lui dites

thing. I have not any idea of going there. I can
idée f. aller y peux
 hardly do that for you. I have only two horses
faire

in my stable. I will go no more (a hunting). If ever
écurie f. irai à la chasse

the gods cause me to reign, I shall not forget, after
font regner oublierai

so fatal an example, that a king is worthy of his
2 funeste 3 1 exemple m. digne

power only so long as he subjects it to
puissance f. autant que soumet art.

reason. He knew neither how to repair his faults nor
*raison f. savait * réparer faute f.*

to give precise orders. My affairs detain me
donner précis 2 ordre m. 1 affaire f. retiennent

no longer in London. The means of happi-
à instrument art. bon-

ness are as nothing for him who knows not how
*heur m. * sait **

(to use them). You know nothing. Nothing
les mettre en œuvre savez

appears weakened. He only answered by groans
paraît affaibli répondait par gémissément

and sobs. After the audience he said aloud that
sanglot — f. dit tout haut

he had never seen a man so fitted to conciliate all
 ind-2. *vu* *propre* *concilier*
 parties. I should have nothing to fear.
 art. *parti* m. *craindre*.

§ 53. *Conjugation of Verbs INTERROGATIVELY.*

An interrogation is formed by putting after the verb the personal pronoun subject, as *ai-je* ? have I ? *aurai-je* ? shall I have ? The pronoun is then joined to the verb by a hyphen, and when the third person singular of the verb ends with a vowel, in order to avoid the meeting of two vowels, *t* preceded and followed by a hyphen is put between the verb and *il*, *elle*, or *on*, as, *a-t-il* ? has he ? *sera-t-elle* ? will she be ?

When a noun is the subject of the verb, the interrogation is formed in the same manner, the noun being placed first, and a personal pronoun representing it being placed after the verb, as, is my brother come ? *mon frère est-il venu* ?

The Indicative and Conditional Moods are the only parts of the verb which can be used interrogatively.

Have I books. Had you had protectors ?
 livre m. ind-6. *protecteur*
 Will he have large buildings ? Will she have had
 grand bâtiment m.
 joy ? Are your friends still in London ? Is my bro-
 joie f. *encore à*
 ther come ? (How long), Catilina, wilt thou abuse
 venu *jusques à quand* — *abuseras*
 our patience ? How long shall thy frantic rage
 de — f. *frénétique* 2 — f. 1
 baffle the efforts of justice ? Am I, bro-
se jouera de — art. — f. *mon*
 ther, so strange a person ?
 2 *étrange* 3 1 *personne* f.

§ 54. *Conjugation of Verbs NEGATIVELY and INTERROGATIVELY.*

To conjugate a verb interrogatively and negatively at once, form the interrogation by putting the pronoun subject after the verb, and the negation by putting *ne*

before the verb, and *pas*, or any other word of negation, after the pronoun, as, *n'ai-je pas?* have I not? *n'aura-t-elle jamais?* will she never have? *mon frère n'est-il pas venu?* is not my brother come?

Have I no books? Have you not had better
examples? Will you never have more correct ideas?
exemple m. juste 2 idée f.
Has he seen nothing? Has not my cow been sold at
vu vache vendue
the fair? Will not the emperor receive the ambassa-
foire f. empereur recevra ambassa-
dors at his levee? Would not his son be ready in
deur audience f. prêt à
time? Should I not be more prudent? Have they not

any friend to assist them in their misfortune? Have
pour secourir malheur
 I neither friends nor money? Do you not know me
argent m. connaissez
 yet?
encore

§ 55. There are five primitive tenses, the *INF. pres.* the *part. pres.*; the *part. past*; the *IND. pres.* and the *pret. def.*

The *IND. imperf.* is formed from the *part. pres.* by changing *ant* into *ais*, in all verbs except *avoir* and *savoir*.

The *fut. abs.* is formed by adding *ai* to the *Inf. pres.* In the 3rd Conj. *oi* before *r*, and in the 4th the final *e*, are dropped.

The COND. *pres.* is formed by adding *s* to the 1st person of the *fut. abs.*

The SUB. *pres.* is formed from the *part. pres.* by changing *ant* into *e*; in the 3rd CONJ. *evant* is changed into *oive*.

In the IMPERATIVE the 2nd pers. s. and the 1st and 2nd pl. are like the same persons of the IND. *pres.* leaving out the pronouns subject; but if the 2nd person of the IND. *pres.* end in *es*, the *s* is omitted in the

IMPERAT. unless followed by the pronouns *y* or *en* ; the 3rd persons s. and pl. are always the same as those persons of the SUBJ. *pres.*

The SUBJ. *imperf.* is formed from the second person of the *pret. def.* by adding *se*.

All the c. t. are formed from the part. past, by adding it to an auxiliary verb.

The *part. pres.* always ends in *ant* ; the IND. *imperf.* in *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient* ; the *fut. abs.* in *rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront* ; the COND. *pres.* in *rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient* ; the SUBJ. *pres.* in *e, es, e, ions, iez, ent*, except the verb *être* : the *imperf.* in *sse, sses, ^t, ssions, ssiez, ssent*.

§ 56.	1st CONJUGATION in <i>er</i> .	2nd CONJUGATION in <i>ir</i> .	3rd CONJUGATION in <i>oir</i> .	4th CONJUGATION in <i>re</i> .
INF. <i>pres.</i>	<i>to love,</i> aim- <i>er</i> .	<i>to punish,</i> pun- <i>ir</i> .	<i>to receive,</i> rec- <i>evoir</i> .	<i>to hear,</i> entend- <i>re</i> .
— <i>past.</i>	<i>to have loved,</i> avoir aimé.	<i>to have punished,</i> avoir puni.	<i>to have received,</i> avoir reçu.	<i>to have heard,</i> avoir entendu.
Part. <i>pres.</i>	<i>loving,</i> aim- <i>ant</i> .	<i>punishing,</i> pun- <i>issant</i> .	<i>receiving,</i> rec- <i>evant</i> .	<i>hearing,</i> entend- <i>ant</i> .
Part. <i>past.</i>	<i>loved,</i> aim- <i>é</i> .	<i>punished,</i> pun- <i>i</i> .	<i>received,</i> rec- <i>u</i> .	<i>heard,</i> entend- <i>u</i> .
Part. <i>past. c. t.</i>	<i>having loved,</i> ayant aimé.	<i>having punished,</i> ayant puni.	<i>having received,</i> ayant reçu.	<i>having heard,</i> ayant entendu.
IND. <i>pres.</i>	<i>I love,</i> j'aim- <i>e</i> .	<i>I punish,</i> je pun- <i>is</i> .	<i>I receive,</i> je rec- <i>ois</i> .	<i>I hear,</i> j'entend- <i>s</i> .
	il aim- <i>e</i> .	tu pun- <i>is</i> .	tu rec- <i>ois</i> .	il entend- <i>s</i> .
	nous aim- <i>ons</i> .	il pun- <i>it</i> .	il rec- <i>oit</i> .	nous entend- <i>ons</i> .
	vous aim- <i>ez</i> .	nous pun- <i>issons</i> .	nous rec- <i>evons</i> .	vous entend- <i>ez</i> .
— <i>imperf.</i>	ils aim- <i>ent</i> .	vous pun- <i>issez</i> .	ils rec- <i>eviez</i> .	ils entend- <i>ent</i> .
	<i>I was loving,</i> j'aim- <i>ais, &c.</i>	<i>I was punishing,</i> je pun- <i>issais, &c.</i>	<i>I was receiving,</i> je rec- <i>evais, &c.</i>	<i>I was hearing,</i> j'entend- <i>ais, &c.</i>
— <i>pret. def.</i>	<i>I loved,</i> j'aim- <i>ai</i> .	<i>I punished,</i> je pun- <i>is</i> .	<i>I received,</i> je rec- <i>us</i> .	<i>I heard,</i> j'entend- <i>is</i> .
	tu aim- <i>as</i> .	tu pun- <i>is</i> .	tu rec- <i>us</i> .	tu entend- <i>is</i> .
	il aim- <i>a</i> .	il pun- <i>it</i> .	il rec- <i>ut</i> .	il entend- <i>it</i> .
	nous aim- <i>âmes</i> .	nous pun- <i>îmes</i> .	nous rec- <i>ûmes</i> .	nous entend- <i>îmes</i> .
	vous aim- <i>âtes</i> .	vous pun- <i>îtes</i> .	vous rec- <i>ûtes</i> .	vous entend- <i>îtes</i> .
— <i>pret. indef.</i>	ils aim- <i>èrent</i> .	ils pun- <i>irent</i> .	ils rec- <i>urent</i> .	ils entend- <i>irent</i> .
	<i>I have loved,</i> j'ai aimé, &c.	<i>I have punished,</i> j'ai puni, &c.	<i>I have received,</i> j'ai reçu, &c.	<i>I have heard,</i> j'ai entendu, &c.
— <i>pret. ant.</i>	<i>I had loved,</i> j'eus aimé, &c.	<i>I had punished,</i> j'eus puni, &c.	<i>I had received,</i> j'eus reçu, &c.	<i>I had heard,</i> j'eus entendu, &c.
— <i>pluperf.</i>	<i>I had loved,</i> j'avalais aimé, &c.	<i>I had punished,</i> j'avalais puni, &c.	<i>I had received,</i> j'avalais reçu, &c.	<i>I had heard,</i> j'avalais entendu, &c.

COND. pres.	j'aurai aimé, &c.	j'aurai puni, &c.	j'aurai reçu, &c.	j'aurai entendu, &c.
	<i>I should love, I should have loved, I should be loving, &c.</i>	<i>I should punish, I should have punished, I should be punishing, &c.</i>	<i>I should receive, I should have received, I should be receiving, &c.</i>	<i>I should hear, I should have heard, I should be hearing, &c.</i>
— past.	j'aim-erais, &c.	je pun-irais, &c.	je rec-evrais, &c.	j'entend-raïs, &c.
	<i>I should have loved, I should have loved, I should have loved, &c.</i>	<i>I should have punished, I should have punished, I should have punished, &c.</i>	<i>I should have received, I should have received, I should have received, &c.</i>	<i>I should have heard, I should have heard, I should have heard, &c.</i>
SUBJ. pres.	que j'aim-e.	que je pun-isse.	que je rec-ôive.	que j'entend-e.
	<i>that I may love, that I may love, that I may love, &c.</i>	<i>that I may punish, that I may punish, that I may punish, &c.</i>	<i>that I may receive, that I may receive, that I may receive, &c.</i>	<i>that I may hear, that I may hear, that I may hear, &c.</i>
— imperf.	que nous aim-ions.	que nous pun-issions.	que nous rec-evions.	que nous entend-ions.
	<i>that I might love, that I might love, that I might love, &c.</i>	<i>that I might punish, that I might punish, that I might punish, &c.</i>	<i>that I might receive, that I might receive, that I might receive, &c.</i>	<i>that I might hear, that I might hear, that I might hear, &c.</i>
— preterite.	que j'aim-asse.	que je pun-isse.	que je rec-ûsse.	que j'entend-isse.
	<i>that I might have loved, that I might have loved, that I might have loved, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have punished, that I might have punished, that I might have punished, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have received, that I might have received, that I might have received, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have heard, that I might have heard, that I might have heard, &c.</i>
— pluperfect.	que j'aim-âsse.	que je pun-iss-ent.	que j'entend-iss-ent.	que j'entend-iss-ent.
	<i>that I might have loved, that I might have loved, that I might have loved, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have punished, that I might have punished, that I might have punished, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have received, that I might have received, that I might have received, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have heard, that I might have heard, that I might have heard, &c.</i>
IMPERATIVE.	aim-e.	pun-is.	rec-ôis.	entend-s.
	<i>let him love, let him love, let him love, &c.</i>	<i>let him punish, let him punish, let him punish, &c.</i>	<i>let him receive, let him receive, let him receive, &c.</i>	<i>let him hear, let him hear, let him hear, &c.</i>
— imperative.	que j'aie aimé, &c.	que j'aie puni, &c.	que j'aie reçu, &c.	que j'aie entendu, &c.
	<i>that I might love, that I might love, that I might love, &c.</i>	<i>that I might punish, that I might punish, that I might punish, &c.</i>	<i>that I might receive, that I might receive, that I might receive, &c.</i>	<i>that I might hear, that I might hear, that I might hear, &c.</i>
— imperative.	que j'eusse aimé, &c.	que j'eusse puni, &c.	que j'eusse reçu, &c.	que j'eusse entendu, &c.
	<i>that I might have loved, that I might have loved, that I might have loved, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have punished, that I might have punished, that I might have punished, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have received, that I might have received, that I might have received, &c.</i>	<i>that I might have heard, that I might have heard, that I might have heard, &c.</i>
— imperative.	aim-és.	pun-iss-ent.	rec-ôez.	entend-ez.
	<i>let them love, let them love, let them love, &c.</i>	<i>let them punish, let them punish, let them punish, &c.</i>	<i>let them receive, let them receive, let them receive, &c.</i>	<i>let them hear, let them hear, let them hear, &c.</i>
— imperative.	qu'ils aim-ent.	qu'ils pun-issent.	qu'ils rec-ôient.	qu'ils entend-ent.
	<i>that I might love, that I might love, that I might love, &c.</i>	<i>that I might punish, that I might punish, that I might punish, &c.</i>	<i>that I might receive, that I might receive, that I might receive, &c.</i>	<i>that I might hear, that I might hear, that I might hear, &c.</i>

SECRET

[illegible]

~~SECRET~~

did not receive his letters in time. I aimed at an
lettre f. à tendre
 honest end. He received some days after the
honnête 2 but m. 1
 reply of the king his master.
réponse f.

Pret. indef.—I have heard that news. You have
entendre nouvelle f.
 set free your slaves. They have bought many
affranchir esclave acheter beaucoup
 useful books. Has he not received rich presents?
utile 2 livre m. 1 riche — m.

Pret. ant.—In (the twinkling of an eye) they had
un clin d'œil
 dispersed the mob. You had annihilated his
disperser populace f. anéantir
 power. Had he not received great civilities? We
puissance f. honnêteté f.
 had not melted the lead.
fondre plomb m.

Pluperfect.—Had his father rejected those advan-
rejeter avan-
 tageous offers? Had his friends procured him a
tageux 2 offre f. 1 procurer lui
 troop of cavalry? I had not yet lost all my
compagnie f. cavalerie encore
 influence. We had not yet built our house.
crédit m. bâtir

Fut. abs.—We shall conceive well founded
concevoir fondé 2
 hopes. Will you not new-model a work so
espérance f. 1 refondre ouvrage m.
 full of charming ideas? Will those men enrich
plein charmant 2 idée f. 1 enrichir
 their country by their industry? Wilt thou faithfully
pays m. industrie f. fidèlement
 keep that secret? Shall we sully the splendour of
garder — m. ternir éclat m.

our life by an unworthy action? I shall perceive the
indigne 2 — f. 1 *apercevoir*
 summit of the Alps, covered with eternal snows. Will
sommet *Alpes couvert de éternel* 2 *neige* f. 1
 he not owe a large sum?
devoir *gros* *somme* f.

Fut. ant.—Shall I not have weakened my cause by
affaiblir — f.
 my imprudence? Wilt thou have tried thy friends?
 — f. *éprouver*
 Will that dog have bitten everybody? We shall then
mordre
 have received our rents. You will not have copied
percevoir *revenu* *copier*
 my letter. They will have defended our rights.
lettre f. *défendre* *droit* m.

COND. pres.—Should I owe my success to an
réussite f.
 unforeseen accident? Would he sell his patrimony?
imprévu 2 — m. 1 *patrimoine* m.
 You would easily perceive so gross a trick. We
aisément *grossier* 2 *ruse* f. 1
 should punish the guilty *pl.* Thou wouldst not
punir *coupable*
 avoid so great a danger. They would not wait with
éviter 2 3 1 — m.
 so much patience.
tant — f.

COND. past.—Should we gladly have praised
avec plaisir *louer*
 his pride and incivility? Would he have
orgueil m. *malhonnêteté* f.
 softened that flinty heart? I should not have
attendrir *de rocher* 2 *cœur* 1
 corresponded with their friends. Couldst thou have
correspondre
 conceived so abstract an idea? Would those mer-
abstrait 2 *idée* f. 1 *mar-*
 chants have paid their debts?
chand *payer* *dette* f.

IMPERATIVE.—Give *s.* me back the money that
rendre * *argent m.*
 I have lent thee. Let us never owe anything.
prêter *devoir*
 Do not neglect so good an opportunity. Do not
négliger 2 1 *occasion f.*
 punish me without a cause. In all our actions, let
sans * — *f. dans* — *f.*
 us consult the light of reason.
consulter *lumière f.* *art. raison f.*

PROMISCUOUS.

I play sometimes. I perceive your motive. We
jouer quelquefois *motif m.*
 have worked well all day. Shall we sell our
travailler *art. jour m.* *vendre*
 liberty? we who have purchased it with our
liberté f. *acheter f.* *au prix de*
 blood! Whilst they were discoursing thus, they
sang m. tandis que *raisonner* *ainsi*
 heard all at once a confused noise of
entendre ind-3. *tout-à-coup* *confus* 2 *bruit m.* 1
 chariots, of neighing horses, of men who were utter-
 — *m. hennissant* 2 1 *prousser*
 ing frightful yells, and of trumpet
épouvantable 2 *hurlement m. h.* 1 *trompette f.*
 which were filling the air with a warlike sound.
remplir — *m. de belliqueux* 2 *son m.* 1
 The neighbouring mountains resounded. Tele-
voisin 2 *montagne f.* 1 *retentir ind-3.*
 machus heard from afar the cries of the
entendre ind-3. *loin* *cri m.*
 victors. Who will close my eyes? When he had
vainqueur *fermer* *quand*
 thus tried the good sense of him whom he
éprouver ind-6. *sens m.*
 sent. (I have just visited) the house which he
envoyer ind-2. *je viens de visiter* *f.*
 occupied; it seems that time has re-
occuper ind-3. *sembler* *art. m.* *respec-*

spected those frail monuments of the presence
ter sub-3. *fragile* — m. — f.
 of a great man, as it will respect the fruits of his
 — m.

genius. Honour his genius, and lament his death.

génie m. *Honorer* *pleurer* *trépas* m.

Il ages have extolled the devotion of Codrus.
siècle m. *vanter* *dévouement* m. —

You enjoy, in several parts of this road, a
on *jourir* *endroit* m. *route* f. de

delightful view. They offered their hands
délicieux 2 *vue* f. 1 *tendre* ind-3. * art. *main*

to the allies in sign of peace. They thanked the
allié *signe* *remercier* ind-2.

gods for having struck the tyrant. Let us leave
Dieu de *frapper* inf-2. *tyran* *laisser*

(that subject), and let us speak of other matters. Who
cela *parler* *affaire* f.

shall speak first? I know that I depend on my
le *sais* *dépendre* de

good father. In case the maid-servant (should
en cas que *servante*

think fit) to reveal our secret. She passed
s'aviser sub-2. *de révéler* — m. *passer* ind-3.

the remainder of her days in the midst of the arts
reste m. *centre* m. —

which she loved, and for which she had renounced
ind-2. *renoncer* ind-6. à

an empire at the age of twenty-seven years. At length
 — m. — *an* *enfin*

having experienced reverses, he turned his arms
éprouver *revers* *tourner* ind-3. *arme* f.

against his own subjects. They thought them-
propre *sujet* *on* *crut*

selves still too happy that he contented himself
contenter sub-2.

with that title. After having lighted his lamp, he
de *titre* m. *allumer* inf-2. *lampe* f.

poured into an (earthen vessel) pure and
verser ind-3. *vase* m. *de terre* un *pur* 2

limpid water. He enjoys the happy changes
limpide 3 *eau* f. 1 *jouir de* *changement* m.
 which (have just been accomplished). We blame and
riennent de s'opérer *blâmer*
 have always blamed such excesses. The em-
nous *de* *excès* m. *em-*
 peror received me coldly; I spoke to him of the
pereur ind-3. *froidement parler* ind-3.
 sedition. We received them as if we had been
 — f. ind-3. *comme* sub-4.
 satisfied with them. They killed at the distance of
content de *tuer* ind-2. — f.
 six hundred paces the enemies that they selected.
pas *ennemi* *choisir* ind-2.
 He added to these banditti some thousands of
ajouter ind-3. *bandit*
 Wallachians whom the khan of Tartary sold to
Valaque — *Tartarie vendre* ind-3.
 him. The welcome which I received, gave
accueil m. ind-3. *donner* ind-3.
 lustre to the boldness that I had displayed.
éclat m. *audace* f. *montrer* ind-6. f.
 They crossed the river in their usual manner;
 ind-3. *selon* *accoutumé* 2 f. 1
 some upon rafts hastily constructed, others in
à la hâte *faits* *à*
 swimming.
la nage.

§ 57. In verbs ending in *ger*, the *e* is retained in those tenses and persons where *g* is followed by *a* or *o*, in order to preserve the soft sound of this letter; as, to neglect, *négliger*; we neglect, *nous négligeons*; I neglected, *je négligeai*.

In verbs ending in *cer*, a cedilla is placed under the *c* before *a* or *o*, for a similar reason; as, to place, *placer*; we place, *nous plaçons*; we placed, *nous plaçâmes*.

In verbs ending in *ayer*, *eyer*, *oyer*, and *uyer*, the *y* is changed into *i* before a mute *e*; as, to try, *essayer*; I shall try, *j'essaierai*; to employ, *employer*; they employ, *ils emploient*.

Most verbs ending in *eler* or *eter*, require the *l* and *t* to be doubled before a mute *e*; as, to call, *appeler*; I call, *j'appelle*; to throw, *jeter*; he will throw, *il jettera*.

The final *e* of the first person takes an acute accent when the pronoun *je* comes after the verb instead of before it; as, do I love? *aimé-je*? do I offer? *offré-je*?

Adverbs, modifying verbs, must generally be placed after them in *s. t.*, and between the auxiliary and the participle in *c. t.*; but if the adverb be composed of two or more words, it is put after the participle.

We do not neglect anything to please you.
négliger *pour plaire*

They employ all means to succeed. He ex-
employer *art. moyen m. pour réussir* re-
hibited in his person all the virtues of his ancestors.
tracer ind-2. *personne f.* *f.*

Let us not protect the wicked *pl.* I reject his offers
protéger *méchant* *rejeter* *offre f.*
with disdain. He will support you with all his credit.
dédaign *appuyer* *de* — *m.*

Do I prefer pleasure to glory? Will they not
préférer *art. plaisir m.* *art. f.*

pay their debts? Do I not admire the beauty of that
payer *dette f.* *admirer* *f.*

landscape? Thus fell in a moment that
paysage m. *tomber* ind-3. — *m.*

power which threatened all the others in Hes-
puissance f. *menacer* ind-2. *art. Hes-*

peria. She (prevailed upon) the states of Sweden
périe f. *engager* ind-3. *état m.* *art. Suède f.*

to elect her cousin Gustavus. He calls the infernal
élire — *Gustave* *appeler* — 2

furies, war and death. Idomeneus, embrac-
— *f.* *1 art. guerre f.* *art. mort f.* *Idoménée embras-*

cing Mentor, pronounced these words. The ills which
ser — *prononcer* *parole f.* *mal*

threatened him. The czar, who was beginning to be
menacer ind-2.

heated by the wine, and who (was not always master of)
échauffer *commander toujours d'*

his anger, called him a traitor, and threatened him to
 ind-3. * de
 have him impaled. Only bring us the purse of his
faire empaler inf-1. 3 s. 1 2
 reverence; that is all that we require of thee. Instead
exiger *au lieu*
 of finding that prince, they found a body of Russians
on ind-3.
 which was advancing towards the other bank of
bord m.
 the river.

§ 58. CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERBS.

Every active verb has its corresponding passive; this is formed by putting after the verb *être*, through all its moods and tenses, the *participle past* of the active verb, which must then agree in gender and number with its subject. The *part. past* forms its f. and pl. in the same manner as an adjective.

INFINITIVE.

	je suis aimé <i>or</i> aimée
1. <i>Present</i> , s. t.	tu es aimé <i>or</i> aimée
<i>to be loved</i> ,	il est aimé
être aimé <i>or</i> aimée.	elle est aimée
	nous sommes aimés <i>or</i>
	aimées
2. <i>Past</i> , c. t.	vous êtes aimés <i>or</i> aimées
<i>to have been loved</i> ,	ils sont aimés
avoir été aimé <i>or</i> aimée.	elles sont aimées.
3. <i>Part. pres.</i> s. t.	
<i>being loved</i> ,	2. <i>Imperfect</i> , s. t.
étant aimé <i>or</i> aimée.	<i>I was loved</i> ,
	j'étais aimé <i>or</i> aimée, &c.
4. <i>Part. past</i> , s. t.	
<i>been loved</i> ,	3. <i>Pret. def.</i> s. t.
été aimé <i>or</i> aimée.	<i>I was loved</i> ,
	je fus aimé <i>or</i> aimée, &c.
5. <i>Part. past</i> , c. t.	
<i>having been loved</i> ,	4. <i>Pret. indef.</i> c. t.
ayant été aimé <i>or</i> aimée.	<i>I have been loved</i> ,

INDICATIVE.

1. <i>Present</i> , s. t.	j'ai été aimé <i>or</i> aimée
<i>' am loved</i> ,	tu as été aimé <i>or</i> aimée
	il a été aimé
	elle a été aimée

nous avons été aimés or
aimées
vous avez été aimés or
aimées
ils ont été aimés
elles ont été aimées.

5. *Pret. ant. c. t.*
I had been loved,
j'eus été aimé or aimée, &c.

6. *Pluperfect, c. t.*
I had been loved,
j'avais été aimé or aimée,
&c.

7. *Fut. abs. s. t.*
I shall be loved,
je serai aimé or aimée, &c.

8. *Fut. ant. c. t.*
I shall have been loved.
j'aurai été aimé or aimée,
&c.

CONDITIONAL.

1. *Present, s. t.*
I should be loved,
je serais aimé or aimée, &c.

2. *Past, c. t.*
I should have been loved,
j'aurais été aimé or aimée,
&c.

My father was respected. You would be per-
ceived. We shall be praised. He performed with
cevoir lower jouer ind-3. pl. aper-
so much ability, that he was universally ap-
intelligence universellement ap-
plauded. My mother will always be revered. That
plaudir ind-3. toujours révéler
young lady is so gentle, so polite, and so kind, that
demoiselle doux honnête bon

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present, s. t.*
that I may be loved,
que je sois aimé or aimée,
&c.

2. *Imperfect, s. t.*
that I might be loved,
que je fusse aimé or aimée,
&c.

3. *Preterite, c. t.*
that I may have been loved,
que j'aie été aimé or aimée.
&c.

4. *Pluperfect, c. t.*
that I might have been
loved,
que j'eusse été aimé or
aimée, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

be (thou) loved,
sois aimé or aimée
qu'il soit aimé
qu'elle soit aimée
soyez aimés or aimées
qu'ils soient aimés
qu'elles soient aimées.

she is loved by everybody. I carried him home
de *porter* ind-3. *chez lui*
 when he had been bitten. Tiberius was sent
lorsque *mordre* ind-5. *Tibère envoyer* ind-3.
 on a sudden five hundred leagues from Constantinople,
subitement à *lieue* —
 the guard of the town was immediately renewed,
garde f. *aussitôt renouveler*
 doubled, and composed of all the dependents of Narses.
doubler composer *créature f.* —
 His march was preceded by a manifesto, with which
marche f. précéder ind-3. *manifeste m. dont*
 the cardinal and his party inundated Poland.
 — *parti m. inonder* ind-3. art. *Pologne f.*

§ 59. CONJUGATION OF THE NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter verbs are conjugated in the same manner as active verbs, taking the auxiliary *avoir* to form their compound tenses; there are, however, some which form their compound tenses with *être*, and a few which take *avoir* or *être* according to the sense in which they are used.

The following take *être* in their c. t.; *aller*, to go; *accourir*, to run to; *arriver*, to arrive; *choir*, to fall; *déchoir*, to decay; *échoir*, to become due; *entrer*, to enter; *rentrer*, to come in again; *retourner*, to return; *tomber*, to fall; *retomber*, to fall again; *partir*, to depart; *repartir*, to set off again; *rester*, to remain; *sortir*, to go out, to come out; *ressortir*, to go out again; *venir*,* to come; *revenir*, to come back; *devenir*, to become; *redevenir*, to become again; *avenir*, to happen; *intervenir*, to intervene; *parvenir*, to attain; *provenir*, to proceed from; *survenir*, to befall; *disconvenir*, to disown; *naître*, to be born; *mourir*, to die; *décéder*, to die; *éclore*, to be hatched; *accoucher*, to be brought to bed.

The following are sometimes conjugated with *avoir*, and sometimes with *être* in their c. t.: *monter*, to mount; *remonter*, to mount again; *descendre*, to descend; re-

* Verbs ending in *enir* make their part. past in *enu*; as, *venir*, part. past, *venu*.

descendre, to go down again ; *échapper*, to escape ; *expirer*, to expire ; *passer*, to pass ; *aborder*, to land ; *demeurer*, to remain ; *apparaître*, to appear ; *périr*, to perish ; *résulter*, to result ; *convenir*, to agree, to suit ; *contrevenir*, to contravene ; *coucher*, to lie.

In the c. t. of these neuter verbs which are conjugated with *être*, the participle past must agree in gender and number with the subject, in the same manner as adjectives.

CONJUGATION OF A NEUTER VERB WITH THE AUXILIARY *être*.

INFINITIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.

to arrive,
arriver.

2. *Past*, c. t.

to have arrived,
être arrivé or arrivée.

3. *Part. pres.* s. t.

arriving,
arrivant.

4. *Part. past*, s. t.

arrived,
arrivé or arrivée.

5. *Part. past*, c. t.

having arrived,
étant arrivé or arrivée.

INDICATIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.

I arrive,
j'arrive
tu arrives
il arrive
nous arrivons
vous arrivez
ils arrivent.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.

I was arriving,
j'arrivais, &c.

3. *Pret. def.* s. t.

I arrived,
j'arrivai, &c.

4. *Pret. indef.* c. t.

I have arrived,
je suis arrivé or arrivée
tu es arrivé or arrivée
il est arrivé
elle est arrivée
nous sommes arrivés or
arrivées
vous êtes arrivés or arrivées
ils sont arrivés
elles sont arrivées.

5. *Pret. ant.* c. t.

I had arrived,
je fus arrivé or arrivée,
&c.

6. *Pluperfect*, c. t.

I had arrived,
j'étais arrivé or arrivée, &c.

7. *Fut. abs.* s. t.

I shall arrive,
j'arriverai, &c.

8. *Fut. ant.* c. t.

I shall have arrived,
je serai arrivé or arrivée, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

1. *Present*, s. t.

I should arrive,
j'arriverais, &c.

2. *Past*, c. t.

I should have arrived,
je serais arrivé or arrivée,
&c.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.

that I may arrive,
que j'arrive, &c.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.

that I might arrive,
que j'arrivasse, &c.

3. *Preterite*, c. t.

that I may have arrived,
que je sois arrivé or arrivée,
&c.

4. *Pluperfect*, c. t.

that I might have arrived,
que je fusse arrivé or ar-
rivée, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

arrive (thou),
arrive, &c.

They have gone to France. We have come back
en —
 from Paris. Your house would have suited my
avoir *à*
 father, I am sorry that you have not agreed about the
fâché *être* sub-3. *de*
 price. The great Condé (used to say) that he had
prix m. — *disait*
 entered into his prison the most innocent of men
ind-6. — *f.* — *art.*
 and that he had come out of it the most guilty. Man
coupable art.
 has fallen from his first estate. He had arrived
déchoir *primitif* 2 *état m. l* *ind-6.*
 before me. That estate has fallen to his lot. He
avant *terref. lui* *échoir en * partage*
 has fallen from his horse. All those who were on board
sur *
 of that vessel have perished. Your sisters had gone
 * *m.* *ind-6.*
 out, are they come in again? His eyes had become
devenir *ind-6.*
 two fountains of tears. At his feet had fallen those
fontaine *larme* *pied tomber* *ind-6.*

two brave warriors. He fell under the walls
 — *guerrier* ind-4. *au pied de* *mur*
 of that town. Your enemies have become ours. Most
ennemi *la plupart*
 of the great men had entered into the holy league.
 * ind-6. *ligue f.*
 The moment had not yet arrived when (he was to) enter
 ind-6. *où il devait*
 into the town as king. The name of Henry the Fourth
 has become amongst us the object of a kind of national
chez *espèce f.* 2
 worship.
culte m. 1.

§ 60. CONJUGATION OF PRONOMINAL VERBS.

In conjugating pronominal or reflected verbs, a pronoun subject and a pronoun regimen of the same person are used with every person of the verb ; in the infinitive *se* is used, which may be replaced by a pronoun regimen of any person, according as the sense may require ; as, we can trust to him, *nous pouvons nous fier à lui* ; dost thou wish to walk ? *veux-tu te promener* ?

The pronoun regimen may be either direct or indirect.

The c. t. are all formed by means of the auxiliary *être*, but with the sense of *to have*, and the *part. past* agrees in gender and number with the pronoun regimen, provided it be direct.

Pronominal verbs may belong to any conjugation.

INFINITIVE.

1. *Present, s. t.*
to walk, se promener.

2. *Past, c. t.*
to have walked, s'être promené.

4. *Participle past, s. t.*
walked, promené.

5. *Participle past, c. t.*
having walked, s'étant promené.

INDICATIVE.

3. *Participle present, s. t.*
walking, se promenant.

1. *Present, s. t.*
I walk,

je me promène
tu te promènes
il se promène
nous nous promenons
vous vous promenez
ils se promènent.

2. *Imperfect, s. t.*

I was walking,
je me promenais
tu te promenais
il se promenait
nous nous promenions
vous vous promeniez
ils se promenaient.

3. *Preterite definite, s. t.*

I walked,
je me promenai
tu te promenais
il se promena
nous nous promenâmes
vous vous promenâtes
ils se promenèrent.

4. *Preterite indefinite, c. t.*

I have walked,
je me suis } promené
tu t'es } or
il s'est promené } promené.
elle s'est promenée }
nous nous sommes } proménés
vous vous êtes } or
ils se sont promenés } promenées.
elles se sont promenées.

5. *Preterite ant. c. t.*

I had walked,
je me fus } promené
tu te fus } or
il or elle se fut } promenée.
nous nous fûmes } proménés
vous vous fûtes } or
ils or elles se furent } promenées.

6. *Pluperfect, c. t.*

I had walked,
je m'étais } promené
tu t'étais } or
il or elle s'était } promenée.
nous nous étions } proménés
vous vous étiez } or
ils or elles s'étaient } promenées.

7. *Future absolute, s. t.*

I shall walk,
je me promènerai
tu te promèneras
il se promènera
nous nous promènerons
vous vous promènerez
ils se promèneront.

8. *Future ant. c. t.*

I shall have walked,
je me serai } promené
tu te seras } or
il or elle se sera } promenée.
nous nous serons } proménés
vous vous serez } or
ils or elles se seront } promenées.

CONDITIONAL.

1. *Present, s. t.*

I should walk,
je me promènerais
tu te promènerais
il se promènerait
nous nous promènerions
vous vous promèneriez
ils se promèneraient.

2. *Past, c. t.*

I should have walked,
je me serais } promené
tu te serais } or
il or elle se serait } promenée.
nous nous serions } proménés
vous vous seriez } or
ils or elles se seraient } promenées.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present*, s. t.

that I may walk,
 que je me promène
 que tu te promènes
 qu'il se promène
 que nous nous promenions
 que vous vous promeniez
 qu'ils se promènent.

2. *Imperfect*, s. t.

that I might walk,
 que je me promenasse
 que tu te promenasses
 qu'il se promenât
 que nous nous promenassions
 que vous vous promenassiez
 qu'ils se promenassent.

3. *Preterite*, c. t.

that I may have walked,
 que je me sois } promené
 que tu te sois } or
 qu'il or elle se soit } promenée.

que nous nous soyons } promenés
 que vous vous soyez } or
 qu'ils or elles se soient } promenées

4. *Pluperfect*, c. t.

that I might have walked.
 que je me fusse } promené
 que tu te fusses } or
 qu'il or elle se fût } promenée.
 que nous nous fussions } promenés
 que vous vous fussiez } or
 qu'ils or elles se fussent } promenées

IMPERATIVE.

walk (thou),
 promène-toi
 qu'il se promène
 promenons-nous
 promenez-vous
 qu'ils se promènent.

Negatively.

do not walk,
 ne te promène pas
 qu'il ne se promène pas
 ne nous promenons pas
 ne vous promenez pas
 qu'ils ne se promènent pas.

Men ought to accustom themselves
 art. *devoir* cond-1. *accoutumer*
 to labour. Wilt thou not walk with me? He
 art. *travail* m. *veux* *se promener*
 told me not to be uneasy about that business. We
 dit *de se tourmenter pour* *affaire* f.
 can not agree on that point. Why will you
pouvons *s'accorder* — m. *pourquoi* *voulez*
 not stay? I generally walk (by moonlight). We
s'arrêter *d'ordinaire* *au clair de la lune*
 shall betray ourselves. (It is said) that he has killed
trahir *on dit* *tuer*
 himself out of despair. We had confided ourselves
 * *désespoir* *confier* ind-6.

too inconsiderately to that man. Did those ladies
légèrement *dame*
 flatter themselves without any foundation? I did not
 — ind-4. *fondement* *s'atten-*
 expect that he (would fly into a passion) for so
dre ind-2. *s'emporter* sub-2.
 (trifling a cause). Why have you trusted to his pro-
peu de chose *se fier* *pro-*
 mises? I have been tolerably well for some time. I
messe f. *se porter assez bien depuis* *se*
 repented, but too late, of having taken such a
repentir ind-3. *tard* *fait* 2 1
 step. Should I suffer myself (to be drawn) into
démarche f. *laisser* *entraîner*
 the party of the rebels? They would rest after their
parti m. *rebelle* *se reposer*
 labours. Should I not have devoted myself entire-
dévouer *entière-*
 ly to the service of my country? (Had it not been for)
ment — m. *pays m.* *sans*
 thy carelessness, thou wouldst certainly (have grown
insouciance f. *certainement* *s'en-*
 rich). Let us take an exact account of our actions.
richir *se rendre* — 2 *compte m.* 1 — f.
 Rest yourself under the shade of this tree. Do not
reposer à *ombre* m.
 expose yourself so rashly. They required that
exposer *témérement on* *exiger* ind-2.
 (I should go to bed) at ten o'clock. I will not have
se coucher sub-2. *heure pl.* *veux*
 him meddle with my affairs. I do not perceive
se mêler sub-1. *de* *s'apercevoir*
 that he grieves much for the death of his parents.
s'affliger *de* *mort f.* —
 Would those soldiers have stopped in the middle of
soldat *s'arrêter à* *milieu*
 their march. The nuns have knelt before
marche f. *religieuse* *s'agenouiller devant*
 the altar. He will have been proud of this trifling
autel *s'enorgueillir* *faible*

advantage. We should have fatigued ourselves in order
avantage m. fatiguer afin
 that they might rest. Would they have wished that I
se reposer voulu
 had revenged myself? I wish that thou mayst be
venger sub-4. souhaiter se porter
 better. Would you have dishonoured yourselves by
déshonorer
 such an action? I will yield, if they convince me.
 2 1 — f. *se rendre on convainc*
 Will you make use of the means I (point out) to
se servir moyen que indiquer
 you? I rejoice at your success. The conqueror and
se réjouir de succès m. vainqueur
 the conquered have retired.
vaincu se retirer

§ 61. CONJUGATION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Besides those verbs, which by their nature are impersonal, as, *il tonne*, it thunders; *il pleut*, it rains; there are many personal verbs which in certain senses are used only in the third person singular, and then become impersonal, as, *il y a*, there is; *il se bâtit*, there is building, &c. Impersonal verbs may be either regular or irregular of the conjugations to which they belong.

It will be necessary to notice here two impersonal verbs which are of frequent occurrence and very different from the English construction, they are *falloir* and *y avoir*.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

to be necessary, falloir.

Part. pres. wanting.

Part. past.

*been necessary, fallu.**

INDICATIVE.

Present.

it is necessary, il faut.

Imperfect.

it was necessary, il fallait.

Pret. def.

it was necessary, il fallut.

* The c. t. will no longer be given, but must be formed by the pupil according to the instructions already learnt.

Fut. abs.
it will be necessary,
il faudra.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.
it would be necessary,
il faudrait.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.
that it may be necessary,
qu'il faille.

Imperfect.
that it might be necessary,
qu'il fallût.

This *impersonal* verb is generally used for translating the English verb *must*, which being *personal*, should be changed into *it is necessary, it was necessary, &c.*; thus, instead of saying, *I must sell my house*, say, *it is necessary to me to sell my house*, or, *it is necessary that I may sell my house*, and then translate literally; *il me faut vendre ma maison*, or, *il faut que je vende ma maison*.

Most expressions implying necessity, obligation, or want, are rendered by *falloir*.

INFINITIVE.

Present.
there to be, y avoir.

Part. pres.
there being, y ayant.

INDICATIVE.

Present.
there is, il y a.
Imperfect.
there was, il y avait.

Pret. def.
there was, il y eut.

Fut. abs.

there will be, il y aura.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.
there would be, il y aurait.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.
that there may be,
qu'il y ait.

Imperfect.
that there might be,
qu'il y eût.

In English, this verb is used in the third pers. pl. when followed by a plural noun; in French it always remains in the singular.

Does it rain this morning? It does not snow.
pleuvoir *matin m.* *neiger*
 It is ten o'clock. It appears that he has not
heure *paraître*

attended to that business. I must sell my house. I
s'occuper de affaire f. vendre
 must begin that work to-day. You must
commencer ouvrage m. aujourd'hui
 speak to him about that affair. We were obliged to
*de f. falloir ind-3. **
 set out immediately. There being so many vicious
partir sur-le-champ vicieux 2
 people in this world, is it astonishing that there are so many
gens 1 m. étonnant sub-1.
 persons who become the victims of the perversity of
deviennent victime f.
 the age? There would be more happiness if every one
siècle m. bonheur m.
 knew how to moderate his desires. Could there be
*savait * modérer désir m. pourrait-il*
 a king more happy than this, who has always been
heureux celui-ci
 the father of his subjects? You are the man whom
sujet
 I want. I need not ask whether you will come.
falloir falloir demander si viendrez
 It was sufficient to know his opinion. Charles
suffisait de savoir — f. —
 sent Count de Hoorn to signify to the
envoyer ind-3. art. Comte — — signifier
 assembly of Warsaw that they must elect a king within
assemblée f. Varsovie ind-2. élire dans
 five days, and that they must elect Stanislaus Leckzinsky.
Stanislas —
 Then (he was obliged) to be silent. There was not a
*alors falloir ind-3. se taire ind-2. * de*
 day which was not marked by some advantage. It is
signaler avantage m.
 unfortunate that your brother (does not know) Latin.
fâcheux ne sache pas art. — m.
 Your brother is going to enter into the (land service);
va entrer armée de terre
 it would be better (for him to enter) into the navy. It
*vaudrait * sub-2. marine f.*

appears that the ambassador has set off. There were
paraît ambassadeur ind-2.
 in Egypt three pyramids more celebrated than all the
 — *te*
 others.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

§ 62. *ALLER, to go ; ENVOYER, to send.*

Aller is a neut. verb, forming its c. t. with the auxiliary *être*.

INF. pres. aller ; *part. pres.* allant ; *part. past.* allé.

IND. pres. vais, vas, va, allons, allez, vont ; *imperf.* allais ; *pret.* allai ; *fut.* irai.

COND. pres. irais. *SUBJ. pres.* aille, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent ; *imperf.* allasse.

IMPERAT. va, qu'il aille, allons, allez, qu'ils aillent.

The imperative *va* takes an *s* when followed by *y*, or by *en* ; as, *vas-y, vas en savoir des nouvelles*, go thither, go to hear some tidings of it ; however it takes no *s* when the *y* is followed by a verb ; as, *va y donner ordre*, go and order that affair.

Aller is likewise reflected in the sense of *to go away*, and takes the pronoun *en* between the pronoun regimen and the verb ; in other respects it is conjugated like any other reflected verb ; thus, *INF. pres, to go away*, s'en aller ; *past, to have gone away*, s'en être allé or allée ; *IND. pres. I am going away*, je m'en vais, tu t'en vas, il s'en va, nous nous en allons, vous vous en allez, ils s'en vont ; *pret. indef. I have gone away*, je m'en suis allé or allée, &c.

ENVOYER, to send, and *RENOYER, to send back*, have the *fut.* and *COND. pres.* irregular, enverrai, enverrais, renverrai, renverrais.

TISSER, to weave, has no *part. past* ; its c. t. are formed with *tissu*, which is the *part. past* of the obsolete verb *tistre*.

He must go to rifle this monk. It is of this
 sub-1. *détrousser*

error, so common and so disgraceful to hu-
égarement m. honteux pour art.
 manity, that I am going to give an example. Well !
 * *hé bien*
 they shall go together in my carriage, which I will
f. ensemble carrosser m.
 lend them. I am going to pay some visits, and if
prêter faire visite f.
 I be early (at liberty) I shall certainly
ind-1. (de bonne heure 2) libre 1
 go home. Why do they go away so soon? I
s'en aller chez moi tôt
 shall send spring flowers to those ladies. They
printanier 2 fleur f. 1 dame
 have woven silk and cotton together and have made
soie f. coton m. ensemble fait
 of it a very pretty stuff. We would send back our
étouffe f.
 horses. Go there with thy brother. Go there and
y
 put everything in order. I will send you back, (as
mettre ordre dès
 soon as) the war is finished. He assured the pope
que guerre f. ind-7. ind-3.
 that in case of a rupture, he would go to his assistance
 * — *secours m.*
 with an army of forty thousand men. Receive us into
 your ship, we will go wherever you go.
partout où ind-7.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

§ 63. ACQUÉRIR, *to acquire* ; ASSAILLIR, *to assault*.
 INF. *pres.* acquérir ; *part. pres.* acquérant ; *part. past.* acquis.
 IND. *pres.* acquiers, acquiers, acquiert, acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent ; *imperf.* acquérais ; *pret.* acquies ; *fut.* acquerrai.
 COND. *pres.* acquerrais.

SUBJ. *pres.* acquière, acquières, acquière, acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent; *imperf.* acquisse.

IMPERAT. acquiers, qu'il acquière, acquérons, acquérez, qu'ils acquièrent.

The primitive verb QUÉRIR, *to fetch*, has no tenses but the INF. *pres.*: it is only used in the familiar style after the verbs *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer*; as, go and fetch that book, *allez quérir ce livre*.

The verbs CONQUÉRIR, *to conquer*; REQUÉRIR, *to require*; S'ENQUÉRIR, *to inquire*, are conjugated like *acquérir*.

Conquérir is only used in the INF. *pres.*, IND. *pret.*, SUBJ. *imp.* and in the c. t.; *s'enquérir* is principally used in the INF. *pres.* and in the c. t.

INF. *pres.* assaillir; *part. pres.* assaillant; *part. past.* assailli.

IND. *pres.* assaille, assailles, assaille, assaillons, assaillez, assaillent; *imperf.* assaillais; *pret.* assaillis; *fut.* assaillirai.

COND. *pres.* assaillirais. SUBJ. *pres.* assaille; *imperf.* assaillisse. IMPERAT. assaille.

TRESSAILLIR, *to start*, is conjugated in the same manner.

SAILLIR, *to gush out*, is a regular verb; SAILLIR, *to project*, is conjugated like *assaillir*, but its *fut.* is *saillera*; they are both used only in the INF. and in the third persons *s.* and *pl.* of all their tenses.

BÉNIR, *to bless*, is regular; but it has also an irregular *part. past*, *bénit*, m. *bénite*, f. which is only used when it signifies *consecrated*, or *blessed* by a rite of the church.

That I may acquire riches at the expense of
richesse *dépens* m. pl.
 my honesty. We shall assault the enemy *pl.* to-mor-
probité f. *ennemi*
 row in their entrenchments. Arms blessed by the
retranchement m. *arme* f. *par*
 church, are not always blessed by heaven on the
église f. *de* art.
 field of battle. This country is in part the cradle
champ m. *bataille* *partie* f.

course ; ENCOURIR, to incur ; PARCOURIR, to travel over ; SECOURIR, to succour ; RECOURIR, to have recourse.

Some peasants succoured him. Whole towns
ind-3. entier 2 ville f. 1
ran (to meet) us, and strewed the roads
accourir ind-2. au devant de semer chemin
with flowers. He runs faster than I. He discoursed on
de fleur vite discourir ind-3.
the immortality of the soul. That water boils too fast.
immortalité f. âme f. eau f. fort
The young man, disconsolate at having incurred the
désolé de
indignation of his mother, retired in sighing, and
— f. se retirer ind-3.
resolved to try if fortune would be less cruel to
résolus de art. — f.
him than nature. Your friend is an ardent and
art. — f. — 2
fiery (young man), the blood boils in his
fougueux 3 1 lui * art.
veins. He ran day and night from one province to
ind-2. — f.
another. They will travel over all Italy, France,
art. Italie f. — f.
and Switzerland this year. (Would you have) him
Suisse f. année f. voudriez-vous
incur the displeasure of all his friends to oblige you ?
sub-2. pour
They succoured him with all that they possessed.
ind-3. de ind-2.

§ 65. CUEILLIR, to gather ; FUIR, to flee.

INF. pres. cueillir ; part. pres. cueillant ; part. past, cueilli.

IND. pres. cueille, cueilles, cueille, cueillons, cueillez, cueillent ; imperf. cueillais ; pret. cueillis ; fut. cueillerai.

COND. pres. cueillerais. SUBJ. pres. cueille ; imperf. cueillisse.

IMPERAT. cueille, qu'il cueille, cueillons, cueillez, qu'ils cueillent.

In the same manner are conjugated ACCUEILLIR, *to welcome*; RECUEILLIR, *to collect*.

FAILLIR, *to fail*, has only the *part. past*, failli, the *pret.* faillis, &c. and the c. t.

DÉFAILLIR, *to faint, to fall to decay*, has only the *INF. pres.* défaillir; the pl. of the *IND. pres.* défailions, &c.; *imperf.* défailais, &c.; *pret. def.* défaillis, &c.; *pret. indef.* ai défailli, &c.

FLEURIR, *to blossom*, is regular; but when it means *to flourish, to be in repute*, it makes in the *part. pres.* florissant, and in the third persons of the *IND. imperf.* florissait, florissaient.

INF. pres. fuir; *part. pres.* fuyant; *part. past*, fui.

IND. pres. fuis, fuis, fuit, fuyons, fuyez, fuient; *imperf.* fuyais; *pret.* fuis; *fut.* fuirai.

COND. pres. fuirais. *SUBJ. pres.* fuie, fuies, fuie, fuyions, fuyiez, fuient; *imperf.* fuisse.

IMPERAT. fuis, qu'il fuie, fuyons, fuyez, qu'ils fuient.

Conjugate in the same manner the reflected verb *s'ENFUIR, to run away*.

GÉSIR, *to lie down*, has only the *part. pres.* gisant; *IND. pres.* il gît, nous gisons, ils gisent; *imperf.* il gisait; and even these parts are very seldom used.

HAÏR, *to hate*, is regular; but it makes in the *IND. pres.* je hais, tu hais, il hait, and in the *IMPERAT.* hais, omitting the diæresis, which is used in all other parts of the verb.

Such princes shun the light; they dare not appear in *de*

their natural character. Philoctetes shall receive in
— *el* * — *tête*

his bosom my soul ready to (take flight); it is he who
s'envoler *ce*

shall collect my ashes. The Saxon army fled
— 2 f. 1 ind-2.

(everywhere) before him. Go, I hate thee not. How,
partout *devant*

rascal! thou fliest when (I am attacked). Steinbock
coquin *on attaquer* —

only gained this dreadful advantage. Avoid
recueillir ind-3. *affreux* *fuir* art.
 effeminacy, pomp, profusion; make your glory consist
mollesse *faste* m. — *mettez* *
 in simplicity. Those birds fled so little at our
 art. f. *s'enfuir* ind-3.
 approach, that (according to) the idea with which I was
selon *dont* ind-2.
 impressed, I thought them at first enclosed by a gra-
prévenu *crus* *gril-*
 ting. Nature shuns frequented places; it is
lage m. art. — f. art. 2 *lieu* m. 1 *ce*
 on the summit of mountains, in the depth of
à art. *à* *fond* m. art.
 forests, in desert islands that she displays her
 art. 2 1 *étaler*
 charms. I hate weakness everywhere, and (will have
 art. *n'en veut*
 none) in my friend.
point

§ 66. MOURIR, *to die*; OUVRIR, *to open*.

Mourir is a neut. verb, forming its c. t. with the auxiliary *être*.

INF. *pres.* mourir; *part. pres.* mourant; *part. past.* mort.

IND. *pres.* meurs, meurs, meurt, mourons, mourez, meurent; *imperf.* mourais; *pret.* mourus; *fut.* mourrai.

COND. *pres.* mourrais. SUBJ. *pres.* meure, meures, meure, mourions, mouriez, meurent; *imperf.* mourusse.

IMPERAT. meurs, qu'il meure, mourons, mourez, qu'ils meurent.

OUÏR, *to hear*, has only the INF. *pres.* ouïr.—IND. *pret.* j'ouïs, il ouït.—SUB. *imperf.* que j'ouïsse, qu'il ouït; and the c. t.; it is seldom used, and is generally followed by the verb *dire*, to say.

INF. *pres.* ouvrir; *part. pres.* ouvrant; *part. past.* ouvert.

IND. *pres.* ouvre, ouvres, ouvre, ouvrons, ouvrez,

ouvrent; *imperf.* ouvrerais : *pret.* ouvris; *fut.* ouvrirai.

COND. *pres.* ouvrirais. SUBJ. *pres.* ouvre; *imperf.* ouvrisse.

IMPERAT. ouvre, qu'il ouvre, ouvrons, ouvrez, qu'ils ouvrent.

Conjugate in the same manner ROUVRIER, *to open again*; ENTR'OUVRIR, *to half open*; COUVRIR, *to cover*; DÉCOUVRIR, *to discover*; RECOUVRIR, *to cover again*; OFFRIER, *to offer*; MESOFFRIER, *to underbid*; SOUFFRIER, *to suffer*.

That estimable man died poor and almost insolvent. *homme de bien* ind-3. —
The Russians had discovered and anticipated *viable* *Moscovite* ind-6. *prévenu*
his designs. He spreads the skin of the Nemean *étendre* *de Némée* 2
lion, which had so long covered his shoulders when he 1 ind-6.

went from one end of the earth to the other to deliver ind-2. *bout* m. *

the unfortunate. I had often heard it said. The pl. *ouir* ind-6. *dire*

shame with which the impious Adrastus *opprobre* m. *dont* *impie* *Adraste*
had covered the (royal dignity). My mother will die ind-6. *royauté* f.

of grief if she does not see me happy. Allow me, *chagrin* m. *voit* *souffrir* *

sir, to return you thanks for so generous an *rendre* sub-1. 2

action. All these speeches are superfluous; he must 1 *discours* m.

die. He proposed an arrangement with king sub-1. ind-3. *accommodement* m. art.

Augustus, and offered to be the victim of it. — *te* *de* *victime* f.

Those who were attacked by the plague died on the ind-2. *de* *peste* f. ind-2. *

third day, and almost always without fever. *fièvre*.

§ 67. SENTIR, *to feel, to smell*; TENIR, *to hold*; VÊTIR, *to clothe*.

INF. *pres.* sentir; *part. pres.* sentant; *part. past.* senti.

IND. *pres.* sens, sens, sent, sentons, sentez, sentent; *imperf.* sentais; *pret.* sentis; *fut.* sentirai.

COND. *pres.* sentirais. SUBJ. *pres.* sente; *imperf.* sentisse.

IMPERAT. sens, qu'il sente, sentons, sentez, qu'ils sentent.

In the same manner are conjugated CONSENTIR, *to consent*; PRESENTIR, *to foresee*; RESENTIR, *to resent*; MENTIR, *to lie*; DÉMENTIR, *to give the lie*; PARTIR, *to set out*; REPARTIR, *to set out again*; DÉPARTIR, *to divide*; SORTIR, *to go out*; RESSORTIR, *to go out again*; DORMIR, *to sleep*; REDORMIR, *to sleep again*; ENDORMIR, *to lull asleep*; SE RENDORMIR, *to fall asleep again*; SERVIR, *to serve*; DESSERVIR, *to clear the table*; SE REPENTIR, *to repent*.

INF. *pres.* tenir; *part. pres.* tenant; *part. past.* tenu.

IND. *pres.* tiens, tiens, tient, tenons, tenez, tiennent; *imperf.* tenais; *pret.* tins, tins, tint, tîmes, tîntes, tinrent; *fut.* tiendrai.

COND. *pres.* tiendrais. SUBJ. *pres.* tienne, tiennes, tienne, tenions, teniez, tiennent; *imperf.* tinsse.

IMPERAT. tiens, qu'il tienne, tenons, tenez, qu'ils tiennent.

Conjugate in the same manner all the verbs ending in *enir*.

INF. *pres.* vêtir; *part. pres.* vêtant; *part. past.* vêtu.

IND. *pres.* vêts, vêts, vêt, vêtons, vêtez, vêtent; *imperf.* vêtais; *pret.* vêtis; *fut.* vêtirai.

COND. *pres.* vêtirais. SUBJ. *pres.* vête; *imperf.* vêtisse.

IMPERAT. vêts, qu'il vête, vêtons, vêtez, qu'ils vêtent.

Conjugate in the same manner REVÊTIR, *to clothe, to invest*; DÉVÊTIR, *to divest*; SE DÉVÊTIR, *to undress oneself*.

The singular of the IND. *pres.* and of the IMPERAT. of *vêtir* are little used; the verb *revêtir* is used in the same sense.

The mother of Henry, who had come to Paris for the
Henri h ind-6.
 preparations of the marriage, was not a witness of it ;
préparatif m. ind-3. *
 she died a few days before. After the victory of Arques,
 ind-3. *
 Henry came (to lay siege to) Paris. What ! if
 ind-3. *mettre le siège devant*
 they ruin my people, who will feed me, who will support
on nourrir soutenir
 the expenses of the state, who will pay your pensions,
 —
 gentlemen ? This cave is such that the officers
souterrain m.
 of the holy brotherhood would come a hundred times
hermandad f.
 into this forest without discovering it. About two years
 after, they came back to the court of France, where
revenir ind-3.
 they brought their son, five years (of age). The king
 2 3 *agé de 1*
 hoped at least that his general would come to repair
 ind-2.
 that misfortune. These troubles detained me at
mauvaise fortune — *retenir ind-3.*
 Rome more than a month. For my misfortune I did
 — *de mois m.* *malheur m.*
 not feel all the depth of this saying ; I returned
 ind-3. *profondeur f.* *mot m. revenir ind-3.*
 at the head of my victorious army. I come
victorieux 2 armée f. 1
 to-day to offer you peace. I will never con-
aujourd'hui offrir art. paix f. *con-*
 sent to that marriage. The bishop of Posnanie came
sentir mariage m. évêque Posnanie venir
 to preside at the meeting, instead of the cardinal.
 ind-3. *présider assemblée à la place* —
 Whence comest thou ? They (act contrary) to your
d'ou contrevénir

orders. Shall I not obtain that of you? Shall we con-
obtenir
 sent to that ridiculous bargain? Will he not comply
ridicule 2 marché m. 1 *consentir*
 with the wishes of his family? I served my friends
à désir famille f. ami
 warmly. The treaty contained four principal
avec chaleur ind-2. —
 articles. He assured the pope that, as a true son of
ind-3.
 the church, he would always uphold its interests. At
soutenir
 length, the night coming on, Levenhaupt, after having
survenir
 maintained five battles against forty thousand men,
soutenir
 crossed the Sossa with about five thousand com-
passer ind-3. — f.
 batants. The rest which serves as a relaxation
*repos m. de *délassement m.*
 from past labours and an encouragement to others
à art. 2 travail 1 de —
 is not less necessary to man than labour
art. art.
 itself.
même

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

§ 68. S'ASSEOIR, *to sit down*; MOUVOIR, *to move*.

AVOIR, *to have*, the most irregular verb of this conjugation, has been given in § 50.

OBSERVE. The whole of the verb S'ASSEOIR is irregular.

INF. *pres. s'asseoir*; *part. pres. s'asseyant*; *part. past, assis*.

IND. *pres. je m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied, nous nous asseyons, vous vous asseyez, ils s'asseient*; *imperf. je m'asseyais*; *pret. je m'assis*; *fut. je m'assiérai*.

COND. *pres. je m'assiérais*. SUB. *pres. que je m'asseie*,

que tu t'asseies, qu'il s'asseie, que nous nous asseyions, que vous vous asseyiez, qu'ils s'asseient; *imperf.* que je m'assisse.

IMPERAT. assieds-toi, qu'il s'asseie, asseyons-nous, asseyez-vous, qu'ils s'asseient.

The active verb **ASSEOIR**, *to seat*, or *to make one sit down*, is also used; its derivative **RASSEOIR**, *to seat again*, is conjugated in the same manner.

CHOIR, *to fall*, has only the *INF. pres.* and the *part. past*, *chu*; it is seldom used.—**DÉCHOIR**, *to decay*, *to decline*, has no *part. pres.*; *part. past*, *déchu*. *IND. pres.* déchois, déchois, déchoit, déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoient; *imp.* déchoyais; *pret.* déchus; *fut.* décherrai. *SUB. pres.* déchoie, déchoies, déchoie, déchoyions, déchoyiez, déchoient. *IMPERAT.* déchois, déchoie, déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoient.—**ECHOIR**, *to expire*, *to become due*; *part. pres.* échéant; *part. past*, *échu*. This verb is conjugated like *déchoir*, but in the third persons only; the *pres. échoit*, is pronounced *échet*.

The verbs *choir*, *déchoir*, and *échoir* are neuter verbs conjugated in their comp. tenses with the auxiliary *être*.

The irregular and impersonal verb **FALLOIR**, *to be necessary*, has been given in § 61.

INF. pres. mouvoir; *part. pres.* mouvant; *part. past*, *mu*.

IND. pres. meus, meus, meut, mouvons, mouvez, meuvent; *imperf.* mouvais; *pret.* mus; *fut.* mouvrai.

COND. pres. mouvrais. *SUBJ. pres.* meuve, meuves, meuve, mouvions, moviez, meuvent; *imperf.* musse.

IMPERAT. meus, qu'il meuve, mouvons, mouvez, qu'ils meuvent.

In the same manner are conjugated **ÉMOUVOIR**, *to excite*, *to move*; **PROMOUVOIR**, *to promote*.

PLEUVOIR, *to rain*, an impersonal verb; *part. pres.* pleuvant; *part. past*, *plu*. *IND. pres.* il pleut; *imperf.* il pleuvait; *pret.* il plut; *fut.* il pleuvra. *COND. pres.* il pleuvrait. *SUBJ. pres.* qu'il pleuve; *imperf.* qu'il plût.

We had seated ourselves upon the banks of the
ind-6. bord

Thames, whence we were contemplating thousands of
Tamise f. contempler
 vessels, which bring every year the riches of the
vaisseau apporter pl. richesse
 two hemispheres. I will sit down on the top of
sommet m.
 that hill, whence I shall discover a prospect (no less)
côteau m. découvrir scène f. aussi
 magnificent than diversified. The old man quits him,
magnifique varié vieillard
 but he is moved; he already reflects on the means of
émouvoir s'occuper de pl.
 rewarding the young shepherd. They were slaves of the
 soldiers to whose (lot they had fallen). He seated him-
à qui échoir en partage ind-3.
 self on an ivory throne, and all his courtiers pros-
d'ivoire 2 trône m. 1
 trated themselves before him. Do you think (it will rain)
devant sub-1.
 to-morrow? I will promote that virtuous man to the
2 1
 highest rank in my kingdom, to show that I esteem
pour
 virtue more than high birth.
 art. art.

§ 69. *POUVOIR, to be able; SAVOIR, to know.*

INF. *pres. pouvoir; part. pres. pouvant; part. past, pu.*

IND. *pres. puis, peux, peut, pouvons, pouvez, peuvent;
 imperf. pouvais; pret. pus; fut. pourrai.*

COND. *pres. pourrais. SUBJ. pres. puisse; imperf. pusse. No Imperative.*

Peux may be used instead of *puis*, but not in inter-
 interrogations.

INF. *pres. savoir; part. pres. sachant; part. past, su.*

IND. *pres. sais, sais, sait, savons, savez, savent; imperf. savais; pret. sus; fut. saurai.*

COND. *pres. saurais. SUBJ. pres. sache; imperf. susse.*

IMPERAT. *sache, qu'il sache, sachons, sachez, qu'ils sachent.*

SEoir, to become, to be suitable, has only the *part. pres.* *seyant*; and the third persons s. and pl. of the following simple tenses: **IND. pres.** il sied, ils sièent; **imperf.** il seyait, ils seyaient; **fut.** il siéra, ils siéront. **COND. pres.** il siérait, ils siéraient. **SUBJ. pres.** qu'il siée, qu'ils sièent. It has no c. t.

That is what they cannot bear. (As soon as)
ce souffrir dès que
 he was able to revenge himself, he lost the desire of it.
ind-3. ind-3. envie f.
 As soon as they knew the cause of the noise which they
ind-3.
 had heard, their uneasiness was changed into bursts
ind-6. inquiétude f. se convertir ind-3. éclat
 of laughter. Frequently princes, (for want) of
souvent art. faute
 knowing in what true virtue consists, do not know
art.
 what they ought to seek in men. You know that
ind-1. art.
 the arrows of Hercules, who killed that perfidious
—e ind-3. —e
 centaur, had been dipped in the blood of the hydra of
—re ind-6. —e
 Lerna, so that all the wounds which they made
—e en sorte que faisaient
 were incurable. To-morrow you shall know all. It
— demain
 was too late (for me) to be able to climb the
ind-2. tard pour que je sub-2. gravir
 mountain, behind which the cascades that the Griessbach
f. — f.2 3 — m. 5
 forms are hidden. The duke knowing that he was ap-
4 se cacher 1 s'ap-
 proaching, had recourse to other stratagems. As soon
procher ind-3. finesse f.
 as he was able to mount on horseback he resumed his
ind-3. à cheval reprit
 usual occupations. Charles hoped to
ordinaire 2 1 espérer ind-2. ren-

meet the emperor himself, not knowing that he had gone
contrer ind-6.
 to fetch those forty thousand men, who were to
chercher *devoir* ind-2. ar-
 arrive (in a short time). Intoxication is the most
river *dans peu* art. *ivresse* f.
 shameful condition (into which) man can
honteux 2 *état* m. 1 *où* art. *pouvoir* sub-1.
 fall.

§ 70. VALOIR, *to be worth* ; VOULOIR, *to be willing* ;

VOIR, *to see*.

INF. *pres.* valoir ; *part. pres.* valant ; *part. past.* valu.

IND. *pres.* vaux, vaux, vaut, valons, valez, valent ;
imperf. valais ; *pret.* valus ; *fut.* vaudrai.

COND. *pres.* vaudrais. SUBJ. *pres.* vaille, vailles, vaille,
 valions, valiez, vaillent ; *imperf.* valusse.

IMPERAT. vaux, qu'il vaille, valons, valez, qu'ils
 vaillent.

Conjugate in the same manner, REVALOIR, *to return
 like for like* ; ÉQUIVALOIR, *to be equivalent* ; PRÉVA-
 LOIR, *to prevail* ; but this last makes in the SUBJ. *pres.*
 que je prévale, que tu prévaies, &c.

INF. *pres.* vouloir ; *part. pres.* voulant ; *part. past.*
 voulu.

IND. *pres.* veux, veux, veut, voulons, voulez, veulent ;
imperf. voulais ; *pret.* voulus ; *fut.* voudrai.

COND. *pres.* voudrais. SUBJ. *pres.* veuille, veuilles,
 veuille, voulions, vouliez, veuillent ; *imperf.* vou-
 lusse.

IMPERAT. veuille, no third person, veuillons, veuillez,
 no third person.

OBSERVE. The whole of the verb *voir* is irregular.

INF. *pres.* voir ; *part. pres.* voyant ; *part. past.* vu.

IND. *pres.* vois, vois, voit, voyons, voyez, voient ;
imperf. voyais ; *pret.* vis ; *fut.* verrai.

COND. *pres.* verrais. SUBJ. *pres.* voie, voies, voie,
 voyions, voyiez, voient ; *imperf.* visse.

IMPERAT. vois, qu'il voie, voyons, voyez, qu'ils voient.

REVOIR, *to see again* ; and ENTREVOIR, *to have a
 glimpse of*, are conjugated in the same manner ; but

PRÉVOIR, *to foresee*, makes in the *fut.* prévoirai; POURVOIR, *to provide*, makes in the *pret.* pourvus, and in the *fut.* pourvoirai.

We crossed a desert where we saw neither houses,
ind-3. ind-2.
nor men, nor animals, nor roads. They fancy
s'imaginer
that posterity will see all that with the same eyes.
art.

Let us see how (he will set about it). He would not
s'y prendre ind-3.

(have him brought up) with the tenderness with which
qu'on le nourrit délicatesse
they generally bring up children of his rank, knowing
on art. qualité f.

well that in an effeminate body there usually resides
2 1 il loge

a feeble mind. My surprise was extreme on seeing
2 âme f. 1 — f. ind-3. — en

the prince. See the admirable order of the uni-
— —2 ordre m. 1 uni-

verse: does it not announce a supreme architect? I
vers m. annoncer —2 1

know how to die, and I owe you too much to
* devoir pour

involve you in my misfortune; I cannot resolve to
entraîner malheur m. se résoudre

(tell a falsehood); I am not a Cyprian, and I cannot
mentir * Cyprien savoir

say that I am: the gods see my sincerity, it
cond-1. le sincérité f. ce

is for them to preserve my life by their power
à conserver vie f. puissance f.

if they will; but I will not save it by a lie.
le vouloir sauver mensonge m.

He saw in his eyes if he had understood him. I
ind-2. avait compris

shall see thee no more. I am willing to serve you, but
servir

I cannot flatter you. At last we saw another man
— enfin ind-3.

who was running towards us : it was another officer
vers *officier*
 of the king, who came from Astarbe. To
ind-2. (de la part de) —é pour
 finish their affairs, it would be necessary that they
affaire f. falloir
 (should see each other.) As soon as he saw Telemachus
s'entrevoir sub-2. dès que ind-3.
 he despised his youth and the beauty of his
mépriser jeunesse f.
 countenance.
visage m.

Although they do not wish to be known, they do
*sub-1. * connu .*
 not fail to be so. Always consider from afar all the
laisser de le
 consequences of what you wish to undertake ; fore-
*suite f. ind-7. **
 see the most terrible inconveniences ; and know that
art.
 true courage consists in meeting all dangers, and
— m. à envisager art.
 in despising them when they become necessary : he
à devenir
 who will not see them has not courage enough
vouloir 2 1
 to bear (with tranquillity) the sight of them :
pour supporter 2 tranquillement 3 4 1
 he who sees them all, who avoids all those which one
éviter
 can avoid, and who affronts the others without
tenter
 (being moved), is alone wise and magnanimous.
s'émouvoir art.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

§ 71. *BATTRE, to beat ; BOIRE, to drink.*

INF. pres. battre ; part. pres. battant ; part. past, battu.

IND. pres. bats, bats, bat, battons, battez, battent ; imperf. battais ; pret. battis ; fut. battraï.

COND. pres. battrais. **SUBJ. pres.** batte; *imperf.* battisse.

IMPERAT. bats, qu'il batte, battons, battez, qu'ils battent.

There is no irregularity in this verb; but as it ends in *tre*, the *t* is substituted throughout the verb for *d* in the termination of *entendre*.

Conjugate in the same manner, **ABATTRE**, to pull down; **RABATTRE**, to abate; **REBATTRE**, to beat again; **COMBATTRE**, to fight; **DÉBATTRE**, to debate; **S'ÉBATTRE**, to make merry.

INF. pres. boire; *part. pres.* buvant; *part. past.* bu.

IND. pres. bois, bois, boit, buvons, buvez, boivent; *imperf.* buvais; *pret.* bus; *fut.* boirai.

COND. pres. boirais. **SUBJ. pres.** boive, boives, boive, buvions, buviez, boivent; *imperf.* busse.

IMPERAT. bois, qu'il boive, buvons, buvez, qu'ils boivent.

BRAIRE, to bray, has only the **INF. pres.** and the third persons *s.* and *pl.* of the following tenses:—**IND. pres.** brait, braient; *fut.* braira, brairont. **COND. pres.** brairait, brairaient.

BRUIRE, to roar, has only the **INF. pres.** bruire; the *part. pres.* bruyant; and the third persons *s.* and *pl.* of the **IND. imperf.** bruyait, bruyaient.

CLORE, to close, has only the **INF. pres.** clore; *part. past.* clos; the **IND. pres.** clos, clos, clôt, *no pl.*; *fut.* clorai. **COND. pres.** clorais—and the *c. t.*; it is little used.

Conjugate in the same manner **ENCLORE**, to enclose; **DÉCLORE**, to uncloze.

ÉCLORE, to be hatched, or to blow as a flower, is a neuter verb, conjugated in its *c. t.* with *être*; it has only the following simple forms:—**INF. pres.** éclore; *part. past.* éclos. **IND. pres.** éclot, éclosent; *fut.* éclora, écloront. **COND. pres.** éclorait, écloraient; **SUBJ. pres.** éclore, éclosent.

The enemy was so completely beaten in that
ind-3. *complètement*
engagement, that he was forced to abandon thirty
-encontref. *de*

leagues of the country. The Danes and the Normans
lieue f. * *pays* *Danois*
 (hardly ever) fought but on land. They
ne guère se battre ind-2. *terre* f.
 fought a long while with unequal forces.
combattre ind-3. * *long-temps* 2 — f. 1
 (As soon as) he had drunk the poison, he fell into the
dès que ind-5. — m.
 arms of his friends and died. He struggled
bras ind-3. *se débattre* ind-3.
 with so much force that he at last broke the chain by
rompre
 which he was fastened. They were pulling down the
 ind-2. *attaché*
 house, when a numerous body of soldiers came up
 2 1 *survenir* ind-3.
 and hindered them from completing the work of
empêcher *achever* art.
 destruction. Overcome with fatigue, they drank of that
accablé de ind-3.
 pure water, and felt themselves refreshed. What
 2 1
 would you have him drink?
 ind-1. * sub-1.

§ 72. CONCLUDE, to conclude; CONFIRE, to preserve, to pickle.

INF. *pres.* conclude; *part. pres.* concluding; *part. past.* concluded.

IND. *pres.* conclus, conclus, conclut, concluons, concluez, concluent; *imperf.* concluais, concluais, concluait, concluions, concluiez, concluiaient; *pret.* conclus; *fut.* conclurai.

COND. *pres.* conclurais. SUBJ. *pres.* conclue, conclues, conclue, concluions, concluiez, concluent; *imperf.* conclusse.

IMPERAT. conclus, qu'il conclue, concluons, concluez, qu'ils concluent.

In the same manner is conjugated EXCLUDE, to exclude.

INF. *pres.* confire; *part. pres.* confisant; *part. past.* confit.

IND. *pres.* confis, confis, confit, confisons, confisez, confisent; *imperf.* confisais; *pret.* confis; *fut.* confirai.

COND. *pres.* confirais. SUBJ. *pres.* confise; *imperf.* confisse.

IMPERAT. confis, qu'il confise, confisons, confisez, qu'ils confisent.

Conjugate in the same manner, CONTREDIRE, *to contradict*; DÉDIRE, *to disown*; INTERDIRE, *to forbid*; MÉDIRE, *to slander*; PRÉDIRE, *to foretell*; MAUDIRE, *to curse*, which makes in the *part. pres.* maudissant, pl. of the IND. *pres.* maudissons, maudissez, maudissent, *imp.* maudissais. SUBJ. *pres.* maudisse, &c.; DIRE, *to say*, and REDIRE, *to say again*, which make in the second person pl. of the IND. *pres.* and of the IMPERAT. dites, redites; CIRCONCIRE, *to circumcise*, and SUFFIRE, *to suffice*, which make in the *part. past.* circoncis and suffi.

Always tell the truth, but with discretion. In
dire véritéf. —

saying these words, he gave them all that he
mot donner ind-3. ce que

had about him. Some say that she will remain at
ind-2. sur les uns demeurer

the court; others that she will return to Chaillot; we
cour f. revenir —

shall see. The fortune of your father will hardly suffice
à peine

for the establishment of your elder brother. It is his
*à aîné **

merit which makes him feared and excludes him from
fait inf-1.

every country where he wishes to inhabit. Some
habiter

(small streams) of water flowing unrestrained have
filet m. sans contrainte

sufficed to embellish this charming solitude. I will
pour

conclude this part with the speech of a counsellor
partie f. discours m.

is only known to me and my comrades. The prince
 appeared at last, but rather as a fugitive than as a
 ind-3.
 powerful ally. You know my sentiments. The
 2 I connaître
 horizon appeared kindled by the first rays of the
 — m. ind-2. enflammé rayon m.
 sun and the sea was red with the beams of the
 mer f. rouge de feu
 dawning day. That coat is sewed with silk. You
 naître 2 jour m. l avec
 have only to say when you wish (him to appear)
 paraître sub-1.
 and give you satisfaction. Always eager to enjoy,
 sub-1. — pressés de
 strength and money are the only means with
 art. f. art. pl. m. *
 which they (are acquainted).
 connaître sub-1.

§ 74. CROIRE, to believe; CROÎTRE, to grow.

INF. *pres.* croire; *part. pres.* croyant; *part. past.* cru.
 IND. *pres.* crois, crois, croit, croyons, croyez, croient;
imperf. croyais; *pret.* crus; *fut.* croirai.
 COND. *pres.* croirais. SUBJ. *pres.* croie, croies, croie,
 croyions, croyiez, croient; *imperf.* crûsse.
 IMPERAT. crois, qu'il croie, croyons, croyez, qu'ils
 croient.

ACCROIRE, to believe, is only used in the INF.
pres. after *faire*; as, FAIRE ACCROIRE, to impose upon
 credulity.

INF. *pres.* croître; *part. pres.* croissant; *part. past.*
 crû.
 IND. *pres.* crois, crois, croît, croissons, croissez, crois-
 sent; *imperf.* croissais; *pret.* crûs; *fut.* croîtrai.
 COND. *pres.* croitrais. SUBJ. *pres.* croisse; *imperf.*
 crûsse.
 IMPERAT. crois, qu'il croisse, croissons, croissez, qu'ils
 croissent.

In the same manner are conjugated ACCROÎTRE, *to increase* ; DÉCROÎTRE, *to decrease*.

After this misfortune of Lichas, I thought that I
 ind-2. *se fier* *croire* ind-3.
 could no longer trust to Hercules. Do you think me
 capable of so black an act? Levenhaupt, who
 2 *trait* m. 1
 had pressing orders to rejoin his master, preferred
 ind-2. 2 1 *de* *aimer mieux*
 continuing his march to recommencing the
 ind-3. *que de*
 action, thinking he had done enough to pre-
 combat m. *croire* * *en avoir fait* 2 1 *pour em-*
 vent the enemy from pursuing him. I think that our
pécher pl. *croire*
 friend will find more troubles than he supposes.
chagrin *ne s'imaginer*
 All around there grew neither grass nor flowers.
il ind-2.
 All objects appear dim and confused in the
 art. *sombre* *en confusion* *
 morning at the first gleams of the dawn, but afterwards
lueurs f.
 they seem to come out as from a chaos, when the light,
 — m.
 which increases insensibly, (renders them distinct), and
croître *les distinguer*
 restores to them, to speak thus, their forms and natural
rendre *pour ainsi dire* *figure* 2
 colours. Those trees go on increasing in size in propor-
 1 * *croître* à *me-*
 tion as the ground becomes lower.
sure que *sol* m. *s'abaisser*

§ 75. ÉCRIRE, *to write* ; FAIRE, *to make, to do*.

INF. *pres.* écrire ; *part. pres.* écrivant ; *part. past.* écrit.

IND. *pres.* écris, écris, écrit, écrivons, écrivez, écrivons ;
imperf. écrivais ; *pret.* écrivis ; *fut.* écrirai.

COND. *pres.* écrirais. SUBJ. *pres.* écrive ; *imperf.*
 écrivisse.

IMPERAT. écris, qu'il écrive, écrivons, écrivez, qu'ils écrivent.

Conjugate in the same manner CIRCONSCRIRE, to *circumscribe*; DÉCRIRE, to *describe*; INSCRIRE, to *inscribe*; PRESCRIRE, to *prescribe*; PROSCRIRE, to *proscribe*; RÉCRIRE, to *write again*; SOUSCRIRE, to *subscribe*; TRANSCRIRE, to *transcribe*.

ÊTRE, to *be*, the most irregular verb of this conjugation, has been given at length in § 51.

INF. *pres.* faire; *part. pres.* faisant; *part. past.* fait.

IND. *pres.* fais, fais, fait, faisons, faites, font; *imperf.* faisais; *pret. fis*; *fut.* ferai.

COND. *pres.* ferais. SURJ. *pres.* fasse; *imperf.* fisse.

IMPERAT. fais, qu'il fasse, faisons, faites, qu'ils fassent.

In the same manner are conjugated CONTREFAIRE, to *counterfeit*, to *mimic*; DÉFAIRE, to *undo*; REDÉFAIRE, to *undo again*; REFAIRE, to *do again*; SATISFAIRE, to *satisfy*; SURFAIRE, to *exact*, to *ask too much*.

FRIRE, to *fry*, besides the INF. *pres.* has only the *part. past.* frit. IND. *pres.* fris, fris, frit, no *pl.*; *fut.* frirai. COND. *pres.* frirais; the 2nd pers. s. of the IMP. fris; but it has all the c. t.; the forms that are deficient are supplied by the tenses of *faire*, prefixed to *frire*, as, *faisant frire*, frying, *je faisais frire*, I fried, &c.

He wrote to him as soon as he was upon his
ind-3. ind-3.

territories. That was done (the very) next day. Thou
terre ind-3. dès le

seest the evils which the gods make me suffer: they
mal

are just; it is I who have offended them. Let us
ce pl. m.

build a new town, which may console us for all
faire nouveau consoler sub-1. de

that we have lost. Shall we do less than these
perdre

strangers? He made war (for a long time)
étranger ind-3. art. guerre f. 2 long-temps 1

against the Danes. I shall never believe myself
Danois
 happy, said a good king, (but inasmuch as) I shall
 ind-2. *qu'autant que*
 make the happiness of my people. Do not make so
bonheur m.
 much noise. What would you have me do at the court?
bruit cond-1. * sub-2.
 All those letters, which kings very seldom write
 art.
 themselves, are only vain formalities which make
 — *—té f.*
 known neither the character of the sovereigns nor their
 inf-1. *souverain*
 affairs. Do not write to me any more at London, but
Londres
 at the army, under the following address.
ci-joint 2 adresse f. 1

§ 76. JOINDRE, to join; LIRE, to read.

INF. *pres.* joindre; *part. pres.* joignant; *part. past.* joint.

IND. *pres.* joins, joins, joint, joignons, joignez, joignent;
imperf. joignais; *pret.* joignis; *fut.* joindrai.

COND. *pres.* joindrais. SUBJ. *pres.* joigne; *imperf.* joignisse.

IMPERAT. joins, qu'il joigne, joignons, joignez, qu'ils joignent.

In the same manner are conjugated all verbs ending in *-aindre*, *-eindre*, and *-oindre*.

INF. *pres.* lire; *part. pres.* lisant; *part. past.* lu.

IND. *pres.* lis, lis, lit, lisons, lisez, lisent; *imperf.* lisais;
pret. lus; *fut.* lirai.

COND. *pres.* lirais. SUBJ. *pres.* lise; *imperf.* lusse.

IMPERAT. lis, qu'il lise, lisons, lisez, qu'ils lisent.

In the same manner are conjugated ÉLIRE, to elect;
 RELIRE, to read again.

In a word, I constrained myself so well that
mot m. contraindre ind-3.

Leonarda and the negro were deceived (in it). You
Léonarde ind-3. y

fear I shall die with joy. Sovereigns
craindre que ne mourir sub-1. *de joie* art. *souverain*
 who are not warriors, fear all great (assemblies
guerrier craindre art. *rassemble-*
 of soldiers). Write (every day) the reflections
ment militaire *tous les jours* *réflexion*
 which you make on the books you read. He felt
que ind-2.
 that he was ruined, if the general joined the king of
perdre ind-2.
 Sweden with a victorious army. One of his old officers,
 2 1
 suspected of being rather avaricious, complained to
un peu *se plaindre* ind-3.
 him that his majesty gave all to Grothusen.
de ce ind-2. —
 This prince was full of piety; he had read three
 ind-2. ind-6.
 times the Holy Scriptures. They had described
 2 *Ecriture* f. s. 1 *on* *dépeindre* ind-6.
 to him the figure of the king. He remained ten months
 — f. ind-3.
 (in bed), pretending to be ill. He had read all the
couché *feindre de* ind-6.
 French authors. When they read to him the eighth
 2 1 *on* ind-3.
 satire he tore the leaf.
 — f. *feuille* m.

§ 77. METTRE, to put; MOUDRE, to grind.

INF. *pres.* mettre; *part. pres.* mettant; *part. past.* mis.

IND. *pres.* mets, mets, met, mettons, mettez, mettent;
imperf. mettais; *pret.* mis; *fut.* mettrai.

COND. *pres.* mettrais. SUBJ. *pres.* mette; *imperf.* misse.

IMPERAT. mets, qu'il mette, mettons, mettez, qu'ils mettent.

In the same manner are conjugated ADMETTRE, to admit; COMMETTRE, to commit; and all the other compounds of mettre.

INF. *pres.* moudre ; *part. pres.* moulant ; *part. past.* moulu.

IND. *pres.* mouds, mouds, moud, moulons, moulez, moulent ; *imperf.* moulais ; *pret.* moulus ; *fut.* moudrai.

COND. *pres.* moudrais. SUBJ. *pres.* moule ; *imperf.* moulusse.

IMPERAT. mouds, qu'il moule, moulons, moulez, qu'ils moulent.

In the same manner are conjugated, REMOUDRE, *to grind again* ; ÉMOUDRE, *to grind* (cutlery).

Whilst he was going away, I alighted.

s'eloigner mettre pied à terre ind-3.

The oracle which we (have just heard) does not permit us

— m. *venir d'entendre*

to doubt. One day, as he was regulating (his establish-
de douter régler l'état de sa mai-

ment) he put on the list a French officer. I
son ind-3. *liste f.* 2 1

never admitted those principles. God frequently per-
principe *souvent*

mits the wicked *pl.* to prosper. They thus
que méchant prospérer sub-1.

put an end to the domination of the Moors in
ind-3. * — f. *Maure*

Spain, obliging those infidels (to be baptized)
Espagne contraindre de prendre le baptême

or to retire into Africa. Ah, sir ! would you (have
de se retirer Afrique cond-1. *

me commit) such a sin ? He promised him that he
sub-2. 2 1 3 ind-3. *lui*

would surrender to him the fortress without compro-
livrer *sans*

miting the bishop his master.

évêque

§ 78. NAITRE, *to be born* ; PLAIRE, *to please*.

Naître is a neut. verb, formi. g its c. t. with the aux-
iliary *être*.

INF. *pres.* naître ; *part. pres.* naissant ; *part. past.* né.

IND. *pres.*, nais, nais, nait, naissons, naissez, naissent;
imperf. naissais; *pret.* naquis; *fut.* naîtrai.

COND. *pres.* naîtrais. SUBJ. *pres.* naisse; *imperf.* naquisse.

IMPERAT. nais, qu'il naisse, naissons, naissez, qu'ils naissent.

In the same manner is conjugated *RENAÎTRE*, *to be born again, to revive*; but it has no *part. past*, and consequently no c. t.

INF. *pres.* plaie; *part. pres.* plaisant; *part. past*, plu.

IND. *pres.* plais, plais, plait, plaïsons, plaisez, plaisent;
imperf. plaisais; *pret.* plus; *fut.* plairai.

COND. *pres.* plairais. SUBJ. *pres.* plaise; *imperf.* plusse.

IMPERAT. plais, qu'il plaise, plaïsons, plaisez, qu'ils plaisent.

In the same manner are conjugated all the compounds of *plaire*, and the verb *TAIRE*, *to keep secret, to conceal*.

I was born under the reign of Augustus. Thy
 ind-3. *règne m.* *Auguste*
 open disposition, thy good heart, have always
franc 2 caractère m. l
 pleased me, and I saw that they pleased my daughter.
 ind-4. ind-2. *à*

You are silent on purpose, and let me speak (out of pure)
se taire exprès *par belle*
 malice. There still prevails in your letters a tone of
 — *f.* *il* *régner* *ton m.*
 languor which displeases me, and which is much more

a remainder of your passion than an effect of your
reste m. — *f.*

character. (How many) crimes spring from one single
que de *naître*

crime! Formerly he (took pleasure) in doing good to
se plaie ind-2. *à* *bien*
 everybody, but now he always appears in an ill hu-
*paraître de **

mour and envies the happiness of others. Chil-
porter envie à *art.*

dren who are born with the best dispositions possible, are often spoiled by the too great indulgence of ^{heureux} —f. their parents.

§ 79. PRENDRE, *to take*; RÉDUIRE, *to reduce*.

INF. *pres.* prendre; *part. pres.* prenant; *part. past.* pris.

IND. *pres.* prends, prends, prend, prenons, prenez, prennent; *imperf.* prenais; *pret.* pris; *fut.* prendrai.

COND. *pres.* prendrais. SUBJ. *pres.* prenne, prennent, prenne, prennent; *imperf.* prisse.

IMPERAT. prends, qu'il prenne, prenons, prenez, qu'ils prennent.

In the same manner are conjugated all the compounds of *prendre*.

INF. *pres.* réduire; *part. pres.* réduisant; *part. past.* réduit.

IND. *pres.* réduis, réduis, réduit, réduisons, réduisez, réduisent; *imperf.* réduisais; *pret.* réduisis; *fut.* réduirai.

COND. *pres.* réduirais. SUBJ. *pres.* réduise; *imperf.* réduisise.

IMPERAT. réduis, qu'il réduise, réduisons, réduisez, qu'ils réduisent.

Conjugate in the same manner all verbs ending in *-uire*, except NUIRE, *to hurt*; LUIRE, *to shine*; RELUIRE, *to glitter*, which make in the *part. past.* *nui*, *lui*, *relui*. *Luire* and *reluire* have no IND. *pret.* nor SUBJ. *imperf.*

Those who were not admitted to the division, ^{ind-3.} *partage m.* retired from the court and assumed a threatening *se retirer* ^{*prendre* ind-3.} 2 attitude. The army which appeared soon after on the fron- 1 ^{ind-3.} tiers (furnished him with an opportunity); he formed *lui en facilita les moyens* ^{*prendre*}

the resolution of being independent. They take their
 inf-1.
 swords and carabines, and advance almost naked
 — f. *s'avancer*
 (as far as) the place where I was with Domingo.
jusqu'à ind-2.
 Several noblemen took different roads. As for
gentilhomme ind-3. — 2 *chemin* m. 1 *
 you, I will send you back with the best ships
avec *vaisseau*
 which have ever been constructed in the island of
construire sub-3. *île* f.
 Crete; they are made of the wood cut on the
 — *bois* m. *couper*
 true mount Ida, where Jupiter was born; this sacred
mont m. — ind-3. *sacré* 2
 wood cannot perish in the waves; the winds and
 1 (*ne saurait*) *flot* m.
 the rocks fear it and respect it. Would he not
rocher craindre *respecter*
 have injured you in that affair? Three adventurers
nuire f. *aventuriers*
 who wished to carry him off, were taken in
vouloir ind-3. *enlever* * *prendre* ind-3.
 his presence. I reproved him continually for
 — f. *reprendre* ind-2. *sans cesse de*
 his faults, but (to no purpose). He conducted this
faute *inutilement* ind-3.
 negotiation with so much skill, that at last he
 — f. *adresse* f.
 brought the parties (to an agreement). He takes the
mettre *d'accord*
 name of a Frenchman, then a major in the service of
 * — *à*
 Sweden, who died since when commandant of
 ind-4. *

Dantzick.

—
 § 80. *RÉSOUUDRE*, to resolve; *RIRE*, to laugh.
INF. pres. résoudre; part. pres. résolvant; part. past. résolu.

IND. *pres.* résous, résous, résout, résolvons, r solvez, résolvent; *imperf.* résolvais; *pret.* résolu; *fut.* résoudrai.

COND. *pres.* résoudrais. SUBJ. *pres.* résolve; *imperf.* résolusse.

IMPERAT. résous, qu'il résolve, résolvons, résolvez, qu'ils résolvent.

This verb, when meaning *to resolve into*, *to dissolve*, makes the *part. past*, résous, which has no feminine.

In the same manner are conjugated ABSOUDRE, *to absolve*; DISSOUDRE, *to dissolve*; but they have neither IND. *pret.* nor SUB. *imp.*; their *part. past*, are *absous*, m., *absoute*, f.; *dissous*, m., *dissoute*, f.

INF. *pres.* rire; *part. pres.* riant; *part. past*, ri.

IND. *pres.* ris, ris, rit, rions, riez, rient; *imperf.* riaais, riaais, riait, riions, riez, riaient; *pret.* ris; *fut.* rirai.

COND. *pres.* rirais. SUBJ. *pres.* rie, ries, rie, riions, riez, rient; *imperf.* risse.

IMPERAT. ris, qu'il rie, rions, riez, qu'ils rient.

In the same manner is conjugated SOURIRE, *to smile*.

ROMPRE, *to break*; CORROMPRE, *to corrupt*; INTERROMPRE, *to interrupt*; are regular, except in the third pers. s. IND. *pres.* il rompt, il corrompt, il interrompt.

SOURDRE, *to issue* (from a fountain), is only used in the INF. *pres.* and the third pers. IND. *pres.* sourd.

She became jealous of his progress, and resolved to
ind-3. pl. de

remove from her spoilt child the humiliation of the
ôter à gâté 2 1 —

comparison. She is always with him; she learns all
parallèle m.

the songs that he sings; she laughs at all the
chanson f. de

tales that he tells. When he perceives the first rays
conte m. faire

of the sun, he resolves to resume the road to his hut.

ref. à reprendre de cabane f.

The king was astonished; but he resolved immediately
ind-3. ind-3.

to cross the river and attack the enemy. Both con-
de passer pl. *s'en-*
 versed in laughing, of the battle of Bender.
tretenir ind-3. *combat* m.
 He breaks the branches in order to gather the fruit

before it is ripe. We have resolved not to go
avant que sub-1.
 there without you.

y

§ 81. SUIVRE, to follow; TRAIRE, to milk.

INF. *pres.* suivre ; *part. pres.* suivant ; *part. past.* suivi.
 IND. *pres.* suis, suis, suit, suivons, suivez, suivent ;
imperf. suivais ; *pret.* suivis ; *fut.* suivrai.
 COND. *pres.* suivrais. SUBJ. *pres.* suive ; *imperf.*
 suivisse.
 IMPERAT. suis, qu'il suive, suivons, suivez, qu'ils sui-
 vent.

In the same manner are conjugated, S'ENSUIVRE, to
 ensue, only used in the third pers. s. and pl. of every
 tense, and POURSUIVRE, to pursue.

INF. *pres.* traire ; *part. pres.* trayant ; *part. past.* trait.
 IND. *pres.* trais, trais, trait, trayons, trayez, traient ;
imperf. trayais ; no *pret.* ; *fut.* trairai.
 COND. *pres.* traitrais. SUBJ. *pres.* traie, traies, traie,
 trayions, trayiez, traient ; no *imperf.*
 IMPERAT. trais, qu'il traie, trayons, trayez, qu'ils
 traient.

In the same manner are conjugated, DISTRAIRE, to
 distract, to divert ; EXTRAIRE, to extract ; RENTRAIRE,
 to findraw ; RETRAIRE, to redeem ; SOUSTRAIRE, to
 subtract ; as well as ATTRAIRE, to attract, and AB-
 STRAIRE, to abstract, which are both seldom used.

The remainder of his troop followed, some on
ind-2. à
 horseback, others on foot. The king pursued the
ind-3.
cheval
 right wing. Six thousand Poles followed Stanis-
droit 2 aile f. 1 *Polonais* ind-3.

laus. See the errors that have sprung from this
erreur f. s'ensuivre
 proposition, which appeared so true. The least
 — f. *paraître* ind-2.
 thing (diverts his attention). Every evening she
le distraire art. m. pl.
 milked her goats. In this variety of opinions,
 ind-2. *diversité f. sentiment m.*
 I have followed those which I thought the best and
 ind-4. part. pl.
 most (to be depended on). Scarcely is the sacrifice
assuré à peine est-il 2 1
 finished, when he follows Mentor into the gloomy paths
achever que sombre route f.
 of a neighbouring wood. We have extracted all the
 2 1
 finest passages of that book. Nothing diverts him
 — m.
 from the feeling of his grief. Always follow the
sentiment m.
 path of virtue and honour if you wish to be
*chemin m. art. vouloir **
 esteemed by all good men.
de art. gens de bien

§ 82. VAINCRE, to conquer ; VIVRE, to live.

INF. *pres. vaincre ; part. pres. vainquant ; part. past, vaincu.*

IND. *pres. vaincs, vaincs, vainc, vainquons, vainquez, vainquent ; imperf. vainquais ; pret. vainquis ; fut. vaincrai.*

COND. *pres. vaincrais. SUBJ. pres. vainque ; imperf. vainquisse.*

IMPERAT. *vaincs, qu'il vainque, vainquons, vainquez, qu'ils vainquent.*

The s. of the IND. *pres.* and the second pers. s. of the IMPERAT. are seldom used ; but CONVAINCRE, to convince, which is conjugated in the same manner, is used in all its persons.

INF. *pres. vivre ; part. pres. vivant ; part. past, vécu.*

IND. *pres.* vis, vis, vit, vivons, vivez, vivent; *imperf.* vivais; *pret.* vécus; *fut.* vivrai.

COND. *pres.* vivrais. SUBJ. *pres.* vive; *imperf.* vé-
cusse.

IMPERAT. vis, qu'il vive, vivons, vivez, qu'ils vivent.

In the same manner are conjugated REVIVRE, *to revive*; SURVIVRE, *to survive*.

They consider the court at which they have lived
regarder où

as the finest that has ever existed. One would hardly
sub-1. été dut

have thought when he came into the world, that
inf-1. ind-3. à

he would be one day king of France; Henry the Second

was yet living, and he had four sons; (so that) the
ind-2. ainsi

branch of Valois did not appear (near becoming
ind-2. près de s'éteindre

extinct). How can we hope to govern men well,
on de art.

if we do not know them? and how shall we know
connaître

them, if we never live with them? At length the
l'on

moderation of Telemachus overcame all the resent-
— f. vaincre ind-3.

ment of Philoctetes. We are born, we live for
m. pl. —tête art.

society. Venerable and virtuous old man! you have
société f. — vieillard

lived like Socrates; but he died by the hand of his
comme Socrate main f.

(fellow-citizens), and you are loved by yours. It is
concitoyen chérir de

not the number of the slain, but the panic of those
nombre m. mort épouvante

who survive, which causes battles (to be lost).
faire art. 2 perdre l'

Hercules, who had conquered so many monsters,
—le ind-6.

was not able to overcome that shameful passion.

ind-2.

2

1

OF THE ADVERB.

§ 83. (Repeat the Definition of an Adverb, § 6.)

Adverbs are indeclinable.

Adverbs, considered relatively to their signification, may be divided into the ten following classes :

1st.—*Of time*; as, *aujourd'hui*, to-day; *maintenant*, now; *à présent*, at present; *hier*, yesterday; *avant hier*, the day before yesterday; *jadis*, of old; *autrefois*, formerly; *depuis peu*, a short time ago; *demain*, to-morrow; *après demain*, the day after to-morrow; *bien-tôt*, *tantôt*, soon; *dans peu*, in a short time; *souvent*, often; *d'ordinaire*, generally; *quelquefois*, sometimes; *matin*, early; *tôt*, soon; *tard*, late, &c.

2nd.—*Of place*; as, *ici*, here; *là*, there; *où*, where; *deçà*, on this side; *de-là*, on that side; *en haut*, up; *en bas*, down; *partout*, everywhere; *près*, *proche*, near; *loin*, far, &c.

3rd.—*Of rank and order*; as, *d'abord*, at first; *ensuite*, *après*, afterwards; *auparavant*, before; all those which are formed by adding *ment* to the ordinal numbers, as, *premièrement*, first; *secondement*, secondly, &c.

4th.—*Of quantity*; as, *assez*, enough; *trop*, too much; *peu*, little; *beaucoup*, much; *tant*, so much; *tout*, quite; *tout-à-fait*, entirely; *bien*, *fort*, *très*, very; *davantage*, more, &c.

5th.—*Of manner and quality*; as, *à tort*, wrongfully; *à la hâte*, hastily; *à la mode*, fashionably; *par hasard*, perchance; *avec soin*, carefully; and all those ending in *ment*, which are formed from adjectives, as, *sagement*, wisely, &c.

6th.—*Of affirmation*; as, *certaines*, certainly; *sans doute*, undoubtedly; *vraiment*, truly; *oui*, yes; *volontiers*, willingly; *soit*, be it so; *d'accord*, agreed, &c.

7th.—*Of negation*; as, *non*, no; *ne*, *ne pas*, *ne point*, not; *nullement*, by no means; *point du tout*, not at all; *nulle part*, nowhere, &c.

8th.—*Of doubt*; as, *peut-être*, perhaps.

9th.—*Of comparison*; as, *ainsi*, thus; *plus*, more; *moins*, less; *aussi*, as; *presque, quasi*, almost; *d-peu-près*, nearly; *mieux*, better; *de mieux en mieux*, better and better; *à quimieux mieux, à l'envi*, with emulation; *pis*, worse, &c.

10th.—*Of interrogation*; as, *combien*, how much; *où*, where; *d'où*, whence; *par où*, which way; *comment*, how; *quand*, when; *pourquoi*, why.

Courtiers often pass all their life in the hope
art. *courtisan* *passer* *espoir* m.
of attaining to honours they never obtain. Men
parvenir *honneur* *obtenir* art.
are always desirous of that which is far from them.
avide

The pilot was almost as ignorant as the sailors.
—*te* *matelot*

We often sat on the banks of a pretty brook which
ind-2. *bord* m.

flowed gently between two rows of old willows.
ind-2. *rangs* *saule* m.

Deign to inform us how you have attained to that
apprendre

tranquil state, which you have only been able to
paisible 2 1

acquire after a long series of trials and errors.
suite f. *essai* m.

When do you set off? To-morrow. Read books of
partir *lire* 2

instruction first, and afterwards you shall proceed to
— 3 1 *passer*

those of entertainment. I do not know where he
agrément m. *savoir*

resides, but they tell me it is not very far.
demeurer *on* *dire* *que ce*

I shall soon go into the country. Are you not tired
à *campagne* f. *fatigué*

with your walk? Not at all. Why did you go so
de *promenade* f. ind-4.

far? Tell me when you will come. He will not go
Dire *venir*

very far. He arrived the day before yesterday. Why
 did he not come ^{ind-3.} before?
venir ind-4.

§ 84. Most of the *adverbs of manner and quality* end in *ment*, and are formed from adjectives according to the three following rules:—

RULE I.—When the adjective ends with a vowel in the masculine, the adverb is formed by adding *ment*; as, *modestement*, modestly; *poliment*, politely.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Impuni* makes *impunément*, with impunity; *traître* makes *traîtreusement*, treacherously; *aveugle*, blind; *commode*, commodious; *conforme*, conformable; *énorme*, enormous; and *opiniâtre*, obstinate; take an acute accent on the final *e*, in forming the adverb; as, *aveuglément*, &c.

RULE II.—When the adjective ends with a consonant in the masculine, the adverb is formed by adding *ment* to the feminine; as, *grand*, *grandement*, greatly.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Gentil*, genteel, makes *gentiment*: *commun*, common; *confus*, confused; *diffus*, diffuse; *express*, express; *importun*, importunate; *obscur*, obscure; *précis*, precise; *profond*, deep; take an acute accent on the final *e* of the feminine, in forming the adverb; as, *communément*, &c.

RULE III.—When the adjective ends in *nt*, the adverb is formed by changing *nt* into *mment*; as, *constant*, *constamment*, constantly.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Lent* makes *lentement*, slowly; *présent* makes *présentement*, presently.

§ 85. Most of the *adverbs of manner and quality*, and some others, have three degrees of comparison, formed in the same manner as those of adjectives; as, *sagement*, wisely, *plus sagement*, *le plus sagement*, &c.

The three following adverbs have an irregular comparative and superlative:—

bien, well; *mieux*, better; *le mieux*, the best.
mal, badly; *pis*, worse; *le pis*, the worst.
peu, little; *moins*, less; *le moins*, the least.

The comparative adverbs, *si*, so ; *aussi*, as ; *plus*, more ; and *autant*, as much, must be repeated before each word which they modify.

§ 86. Adverbs are either simple or compound. Simple adverbs are those which consist of a single word ; as, *toujours*, always ; *souvent*, often. Compound adverbs are those which are composed of two or more words ; as, *à la hâte*, hastily ; *par hasard*, perchance.

Simple adverbs are generally placed after the verb in simple tenses, and after the auxiliary in compound tenses ; compound adverbs are placed after the participle.

The Roman senate constant-ly opposed
Romain 2 sénat m. 1 — s'opposer
the democratic laws. If you promise
ind-3. *à démocratique 2 loi f. 1 promettre*
me to study better your next lesson, I will not
de étudier prochain leçon f.
punish you this time. They have a great deal too
fois-ci f.
much confidence in him, they will certain-ly
confiance
repent of it. Bourdaloue and Massillon have both
se repentir
spoken very eloquent-ly on evangelical
— art. *évangélique 2*
truths ; but the former has principally proposed
vérité f. 1 se pro-
to himself to convince the mind ; the latter has
poser de convaincre
general-ly had in view to touch the heart. He
— *vue de toucher cœur m.*
expresses himself too slowly. Turenne was as skilful
exprimer — ind-2. habile
as modest. Oh ! thou, whom I respect as much as
modeste respecter
I admire thee. Formerly, education was neg-
art. — f. *négli-*

ected. It is one of those accidents which it is
ger ind-2. ce — m. *il*
 sometimes impossible to avoid. She is a giddy and
de éviter ce léger 2
 thoughtless woman, who speaks much and reflects
inconstéquent 3 1 *réfléchir*
 little. You do not offer enough for this garden. He
offrir de
 received me much more politely than the first time
ind-3. *fois f.*
 that I went (to visit him).
lui rendre visite

OF THE PREPOSITION.

§ 87. (Repeat the Definition of a Preposition, § 6.)

Prepositions are indeclinable. There are different kinds of prepositions.

1st. Those which are used to mark the relation of PLACE, are: *autour de*, about; *chez*, at, (*at the house of, in the country of*); *dans*, in; *dès*, from; *dessus*, upon; *devant*, before; *derrière*, behind; *jusque*, until; *parmi*, among; *près de, proche de, auprès de*, near; *vis-à-vis*, opposite; *sous*, under; *sur*, upon; *vers*, towards.

2nd. To mark ORDER: *avant*, before; *après*, after; *entre*, between; *depuis*, since.

3rd. To mark UNION: *avec*, with; *durant, pendant*, during; *outré*, besides; *selon, suivant*, according to.

4th. To mark SEPARATION: *sans*, without; *excepté, hors, hormis*, except.

5th. To mark OPPOSITION: *contre*, against; *malgré, nonobstant*, in spite of, notwithstanding.

6th. To mark the END or AIM: *envers*, towards; *touchant*, respecting; *pour*, for, in order to; *par-de-là*, beyond; *à travers*, through; *voici, voilà*, behold, (*here is, there is*).

7th. To mark the CAUSE and MEANS: *par*, by; *moyennant*, by means of; *attendu*, on account of.

8th. The prepositions *à*, to; *de*, of; *en*, in, which

are used to mark various relations, and are substituted for many other prepositions.

The prepositions *à*, *de*, and *en*, are generally repeated before every word which they govern. All other prepositions may be repeated when the nouns which they govern have different meanings, or when they are placed in opposition to each other, but very seldom when the nouns are nearly synonymous.

OBSERVE.—The same word is frequently an adverb or a preposition; it is an adverb when it has no regimen, a preposition when it has.

He is walking in the garden. The news
se promener *jardin m.* *nouvelle f.*
is come before the courier. During the day I
arriver *courrier*

tried to put on a cheerful countenance.

tâcher ind-2. *de montrer* *gai* 2 *visage m.* 1

We must take rest after having laboured.

falloir ind-1. *prendre repos m.* *travailler* inf-2.

Every one murmured against the orders of the general.
ind-2. —

He is always before my eyes. The mole lives under
taupe f.

ground. (We were up) before daylight, in order
terre f. *se lever* ind-6. *art. jour m.*

to enjoy the magnificent spectacle of the rising
jour de *magnifique* 2 — m. 1 *levant* 2

sun. All the philosophers of antiquity, except
soleil m. 1 *philosophe* *art.*

a very small number, have believed the world to be
nombre m. *monde m.* * *

eternal. All laid down their arms except two
éternel *mettre bas* * *art. arme f.*

regiments, who preferred (making their way) through
— *préférer* ind-3. *se faire jour*

the enemy *pl.* There is a man whom nothing moves.
émouvoir

When you go to Paris, take me with you. He ar-
ind-7. *mener*

rived at twelve o'clock. Have you spoken to him on
midi *à*

that subject? He has painted several pictures in
sujet m. peindre à art.
oil. That man with his gloomy looks and
*huile à * art. sombre 2 regard 1*
surly behaviour (seems only fit) to serve
 Brusque 2 maintien m. 1 ne semble propre que servir
as a scarecrow. The marble of Paros is not finer
*de * épouvantail m. marbre m. — beau*
than that which comes from Carrara. During three
Carrare
years he has only lived upon fruit. At every word
de mot que
they said to him concerning his son the good old man
on ind-2. de vieillard
leaped for joy. Will you not shudder with
tressaillir ind-2. de tressaillir de
fear? In that happy retreat, we lived on the milk of
peur-f. asile m. ind-2. lait
our flocks, and the delicious fruits of our orchards.
délicieux 2 — 1 verger m.
She is in good health. It is better to be at peace
santé f. vaut en
than at war. The savage is almost always at war; he
sauvage
cannot remain at rest. He has acted on this occasion
rester repos agir dans — f.
(like a) great man.
en

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 88. (Repeat the definition of a Conjunction, § 6.)

Conjunctions are indeclinable.

The following is a list of the conjunctions of most frequent use in the French language: *que*, that, than; *afin que*, in order that; *ainsi que*, as well as; *à moins que*, unless; *après que*, after; *aussi bien que*, as well as; *avant que*, before; *bien que*, although; *car*, for; *comme*, as; *cependant*, however; *d'ailleurs*, besides; *donc*, then, therefore; *dès que*, as soon as; *depuis que*,

since; *de peur que*, for fear; *de sorte que*, so that; *et*, and; *encore que*, although; *jusqu'à ce que*, until; *lorsque*, when; *loin que*, far from; *mais*, but; *ni*, neither, nor; *néanmoins*, nevertheless; *or*, now; *ou*, or; *ou bien*, or else; *outré que*, besides that; *parce que*, because; *pourvu que*, provided; *puisque*, since; *pourtant*, however; *quoique*, although; *si peu que*, however little; *si*, if; *soit que*, whether; *tandis que*, whilst; *tant que*, as long as; *toutefois*, nevertheless; *non que*, not that.

Gold is often the cause of our misfortunes;
 art. or m. f. *malheur* m.
 however we always pursue it with avidity.
rechercher *avidité* f. art.
 Man would be happy if he practised virtue.
pratiquer ind-2. art. *vertu* f.
 Whilst I endeavoured to alleviate the pains of my
tâcher ind-2. *de adoucir* *peine* f.
 companions, I concealed in the bottom of my heart a
compagnon *cacher* à *fond* m. m.
 bitter grief. Although Homer, according to
mortel 2 *douleur* f. 1 *Homère*
 Horace, slumbers sometimes, he is nevertheless
 — *sommeiller* sub-1.
 the first of all poets. Certain people hate
 art. *poète* — *gens* f. art.
 grandeur, because it lowers and humbles them,
 — f. *les rabaisser* *humilier*
 and makes them feel the privation of the advantages
qu'elle *leur* — f. *bien* m.
 which they covet. I will not do what you wish, not
aimer *faire* *désirer*
 that I pretend to contradict you; but be-
prétendre sub-1. *contredire*
 cause I think that you are in error. Your master
croire art.
 will grant your request, provided you do your duty
accorder *demande* sub-1. *de voir* m.
 That man is of a very good family, although he is not
maison f. sub-1

rich. Whether you go to Paris or to Lyons, I will accompany you. I have not been able to speak to your aunt before she set off. This grove existed before, although it was separated from the orchard.

sub-1. — *Lyons accom-*
pagner *parler*
tante *partir* sub-2. *bocage* m. ind-2.
sub-2.

No honest man can ever boast of having leisure, as long as there is any good to be done.

se vanter
active.

OF THE INTERJECTIONS.

§ 89. (Repeat the Definition of an Interjection, § 6.)

Interjections are indeclinable.

There are interjections for every feeling ; the principal are :

for joy ; *ah ! bon ! ho !*

for pain and grief ; *ah ! aïe ! ouf ! ahi ! hélas !*

for fear ; *ah ! hé !*

for contempt or disgust ; *fi ! fi donc !*

for derision ; *oh ! hé ! zest !*

for surprise ; *oh ! ah ! ha !*

for encouraging ; *ça ! ho ça !*

for warning ; *holà ! hem ! ho !*

for calling ; *holà ! ho !*

for silence ; *chut ! st !*

§ 90. In this class may be ranged many words, which are not in their nature interjections, but become so by the manner in which they are used ; such are : *bon Dieu !* good God ! *paix !* hush ! *tout beau !* softly ! *parbleu !* zounds ! *allons !* come on ! *en avant !* forward ! *ciel !* heavens ! &c.

The only point to be attended to with regard to the place of interjections is, not to place them between words immediately dependent upon each other, as the verb and its subject, the noun and its adjective, &c.

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